THE ERIE OBSERVER.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

VOLUME XVIII. SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1848. NUMBER 37.

THE OBSERVER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT ERIE, Erie County, Pa.

A. P. DURLIN & B. F. SLOAN,

Proprietors and publishers.

OFFICE CORNER OF STATE STREET AND PUBLIC SQUARE, OPPOSITE THE EAGLE HOTEL.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

City subscribers (left by the carrier) $2 00
By mail, or at the office, in advance, 1 50

☞ If not paid in advance, or within three months from the time of subscribing, two dollars will be charged. *No deviation from these terms.*

*** No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid except at the option of the publishers.

☞ All communications must be post paid to secure attention.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one year,	$5 00	Three squares, 1 year,	$10
do do six months,	3 00	do do 8 mos.	8
do do three do	2 00	do do 6 do	6

Transient advertisements 50 cents per square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ Yearly advertisers have the privilege of changing *at pleasure, but at no time are allowed to occupy more* than three squares, *and to be limited to their immediate business.*

Advertisements not having other directions, will be inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Cards, not exceeding 6 lines, inserted at $3 per year.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

HIRAM COOK.
Wolesale and Retail Dealer in cheap wet and Dry Framily Groceries, at No: 5 Bonnell Block, State St. Erie Pa.

L. WARREN.
Sash. Blind and Door Manufacturer and Dealer in Glass, west side of State st, between 7th and 8th sts, Erie, Pa.

T. W. MOORE.
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Candies, Fruit &c. No. 1, Perry Block, State street, Erie, Pa.

MARSHALL & LOCKWOOD,
Attorneys at Law. Office up stairs in the Tammany Hall building, north of the Prothonotary's Office. 9

SMITH JACKSON.
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails &c. No. 121, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

JOHN H. MILLAR,
County and Borough Surveyor; office in Exchange Buildings, French st, Erie.

E. N. HULBERT & CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
STORAGE, FORWARDING AND PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND Dealers in Lehigh and Erie Coal, Salt and Produce generally. Particular attention paid to the sale of Produce and purchase of Merchandize.
No. 3 & 4 Coburn Square, South Wharf.
E. N. HULBERT, U. DRIGGS.
Buffalo, N. Y. 49

BENJAMIN GRANT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law; Office No. 2 State st., opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie, Pa.

GRAHAM & THOMPSON,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law, Office on French street, over S Jackson & Co's. Store, Erie.
April 24, 1847. 49

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c., No. 1, Flemming Block, State Street, Erie, Pa.

GALBRAITHS & LANE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law—Office on Sixth street, west side of the Public Square, Erie, Pa.
J. GALBRAITH. W. A. GALBRAITH. W. S. LANE

G. LOOMIS & CO.
Dealers in Watches, Jewelry, Silver, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Ware, Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, No. 7 Reed House, Erie Pa.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass-ware, Iron, Nails, Leather, Oils, etc. etc. corner of State street and the Public Squa, opposite the Eagle Tavern, Erie, Pa.

WILLIAM RIBLET.
Cabinet Maker, Upholster and Undertaker, State Street, Erie Pa

S. DICKINSON, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon, office on Seventh Street, west of the Methodist Church, Erie, Pa.

WALKER & COOK,
General Forwarding, Commission, and Produce Merchants; Red Ware House, east of the Public Bridge, Erie.

JOSEPH KELSEY,
Manufacturers of Tin, Copper and Sheet-iron ware corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER,
Iron Founders, wholesale and retail dealers in Stoves, Hollow-ware &c. State street, Erie, Pa

JOHN H. BURTON & CO.
Wholesale and retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c. No. 5, Reed House Erie, Pa.

C. M. TIBBALS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. No. 111, Cheapside, Erie Pa.

GOODWIN & TRUESDAIL.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., No. 1, Bonnell Block, State st., Erie, Pa

CARTER & BROTHER.
Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye, stuffs, Glass, &c., No. 6 Reed House, Erie Pa.

B. TOMLINSON & Co.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants; 109 French Street, Erie, and at 6th Street Canal Basson, also dealers in Groceries and Provisions.

HENRY CADWELL.
Dealer in Hardware, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. east side of the Diamond, and one door east of the Eagle Hotel, Erie, Pa.

EAGLE HOTEL,
By Hiram L. Brown, corner of State street and the Public square, Erie, Pa. Eastern, Western, and Southern Stage office.

LYTLE & HAMILTON.
Fashionable Merchant Tailors, on the Public Square, a few doors west of State street, Erie, Pa.

JOEL JOHNSON.
Dealer in Theological, Miscellaneous, Sunday and Classical School Book; Stationary, etc. etc. No. 111, French Street, Erie, Pa.

P. A. R. BRACE,
Attorney and Counsellor at law, Prairie du Chien, W. T. practices in the counties of Crawford, Grant and Iowa, W. T. and in Clayton county, Iowa Territory.

M'GUFFEES' series of School Books, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, for sale at No. 111, French St. Erie, May 6, 1847. 51

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
On State Street, *nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel.*
G. LOOMIS & CO. are now receiving from New York and opening at their new store an extensive assortment of Rich and Fashionable JEWELRY, (embracing the latest style of work a market,) *watches, Clocks, Plated and Brittania Ware, Fine Cutlery, Steel Trimmings, Camphene and Solar Lamps, Looking Glasses, Gold Pens,* together with a general variety of Useful and Ornamental articles. *Call and see what you will see.*
June 26, 1847. 6

Cash For Flax Seed.
CASH will be paid for one thousand bushels of Flax Seed by CARTER & BROTHER.
Aug 27 1847. No. 6, Reed House.

Another Arrival of Groceries At No. 1, Perry Block!
T. W. MOORE is now receiving his Fall and Winter stock of Groceries which will be sold a little cheaper for cash than at any other establishment in the city. Among his stock may be found:
Imperial, Gunpowder, and Young Hyson Teas; Java, Rio, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffees; Loaf, Pulverised, Porto Rico, and N. O. Sugars; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cinamon, Nutmegs Mace, Cloves, Rice, Pearled barley, Candies, Pecan, Brazil, Madeira and Pea nuts; Almonds, Filberts, etc.; Fruits—Apples, Raisins, English Currants, and Figs; Sperm and Tallow candles; Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil, a superior article, Salad oil, Fancy Shaving, Variegated and Bar soap, Dairy salt, White Fish, Mackerel, Mackinac Trout, Codfish and Herring.
Call and examine Goods and prices at No. 1, Perry Block.
Erie, Nov. 6, 1847. 25

New Fall and Winter Goods.
THE subscribers are now receiving their stock of Fall and Winter Goods consisting of
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE,
GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
IRON, NAILS, &c. &c.
Also a large assortment of Paper Hanging and Window Paper.
All of which were purchased in New York at the lowest market price. They do not boast of having the largest stock of goods ever brought to this place, but will say they have as good an assortment, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, and invite the public to call and examine goods and prices. G. SELDEN & SON.
Oct. 93, 1847. 23

The Celestials
HAVE arrived, and in all the taste of Oriental Costume are lorcoated at the store of the 'Pekin company's Agency,' to hold up a paper of tea and in all their silent magnificence to act as 'standing witnesses' to the fact of exclusive superiority in the Humbug they are designed to nod into notice. The credulous may be taken in by such fancy images, but intelligent persons will be quite as well satisfied by DRAWING some of our fresh Teas and imbibing the delicious beverage as they would be with any notious of 'Yankee' invention to decoy them amongst the various traps which are put in requisition to gull the unsuspecting victim of Patent Medicines or China Illusions.
LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
Nov. 13, 1847. 26

JUST received at the New Store a fine assortment of Ladies cloak and dress goods, such as all wool French green, black, blue, crimson, and drab thibets plain and embroidered; rich dress and pelisse silks; black visite do., cashmeres plaid alpaccas and lustres, plain do.; children's polka coats and hoods, lacles woolen boas, childrens do black lace demi veils, rich Tartar long shawls; cravats, ribbons, crewels, hosiery, gloves, and other rich goods too numerous to mention—which the ladies (who are the only judges of rich goods) are invited to call and see at
Dec. 18. ALLYN & COIT'S.

Great Reduction of Prices.
ALLYN & COIT will sell after this their entire stock of Dry Goods, at 25 per cent. less than they are sold in Erie. Those purchasing are invited to call and prove the truth of this statement. The following are a few of their goods;
Fine Ginghams, from 12 to 20 cts. per yd.
Oregon Plaids, richest style 25 " "
M. De Laine, " 25 " "
Plaid Alpaccas and Luster 25 " "
Plain " " 50 " "
Calicos from 6 to 12 cts per yd.
All-Wool, Red, White, Yellow and Green Flannels, Linens, Tablings, knapkins, Crash, Diapers; Brown and Bleached Cottons very low, and all other goods usually kept in well arranged Stores at very low prices to "astonish the natives"
Dec. 18,

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of J. Zimmerly & Co, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All the books, accounts and papers are in the hands of A. H. Hitchcock, at the old stand where all those interested are requested to call and settle. J. ZIMMERLY.
Erie, Nov. 2, 1847. A. H. HITCHCOCK.

A. H. HITCHCOCK would say to his old friends and customers and the public, that he will be happy to wait on them at the old stand, and sell them Groceries, as good and cheap as usual.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.—By the small or large quantities No 1 extra white lead, red led, Venitian red, chrome yellow, lithrage oils and turpentine, and assorted sized glass, bought at the lowest prices, and for sale accordingly by
WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.
☞ Oct 29, '847. 21

COFFEE—Laguira, Java and Rio Coffee, at very reduced prices, at No. 5 Bonnell Block.
Dec. 11. H. COOK.

61 Bags Dairy Salt for sale by
Dec. 11. H. COOK.

TANNERS Oil and Lampblack for sale by
BURTON & PERKINS.
Nov. 20.

FISH! FISH!! FISH!!!
WHITEFISH, Mackinac Trout. Irish Herring. Nos. 1 and 2 Mackerel, Codfish, Sare dines, and Haddock, just received and for sale at No. 1, Perry Block by T. W. MOORE.
Erie, Nov. 6, 1847. 25

TEAS, FRESH TEAS!
PEKIN Company outdone! We can show and sell as fine fresh Tea and at as low prices as any one who claims any connection with the Pekin Company.
LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
Oct. 16. 22

CARPETING.—1000 yards parlor, hall and stair carpeting, at prices varying from 2 and 6 pence to 8 shillings per yard. Also, Floor Oil cloths, at the usual low rates of
MOSES KOCH,
No. 2 Commercial Exchange, French st.
Oct. 29, 1847 24

CABLE Chains of different sizes, suitable for draught chains or saw mills, and will be cut to any length to suit purchasers.
Nov. 6. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

REVOLVING WAFFLE IRONS.—This valuable article is offered for sale at the low price of one dollar, by
LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
Oct. 16 22

FRENCH MERINO—Black and stone color of the best quality, for sale cheap by
Sept. 25. S. JACKSON.

WINTER Sperm Oil, a pure article, for sale at No. 1, Perry Block by
T. W. MOORE.
Erie, Nov. 6, 1847. 25

ALAPACA—Silk and cotton warp, from two to eight shillings per yard, Black, Brown, drab, plaid, plain and satin striped, for sale by
Sept. 25. S. JACKSON

GIMPS AND FRINGES, in great variety, for sale by LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
Nov. 13, 1847. 26

FOR SALE.—100 Tons Plaster, 200 bbls. Salt cheap at.
Dec. 18. CADWELL'S

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &c.—Russia, Swedes and American Iron, flat, square and round, O. S. Nail Rods; round and square rods, Band Iron, Cast, English, American and Spring Steel. Nails Anvils, Vices, &c., &c.
Nov. 6 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

COFFEE, Tea, Sugar, together with a general assortment of Groceries, for sale by
Nov. 6. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

THE REWARD.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Who, looking backward from his manhood's prime,
Sees not the spectre of his misspent time;
And through the shade
Of funeral cypress, planted thick behind,
Hears no reproachful whisper on the wind
From his loved dead?

Who hears no trace of Passion's evil force?
Who shuns thy sting, oh, terrible Remorse?
Who would not cast
Half of his Future from him, but to win
Wakeless oblivion for the wrong and sin
Of the sealed Past?

Alas! the evil which we fain would shun,
We do, and leave the wished-for good undone;
Our strength to-day
Is but to-morrow's weakness, prone to fall;
Poor, blind, unprofitable servants all,
Are we always.

Yet who, thus looking backward o'er his years,
Feels not his eyelids wet with grateful tears,
If he hath been
Permitted, weak and sinful as he was,
To cheer and aid, in some ennobling cause,
His fellow men?

If he hath hidden the outcast, or let in
A ray of sunshine to the cell of sin;
If he hath lent
Strength to the weak, and, in an hour of need,
Over the suffering, mindless of his creed
Or hue, hath bent:

He has not lived in vain; and, while he gives
The praise to Him in whom he moves and lives,
With thankful heart.
He gazes backward, and with hope before,
Knowing that from his works he never more
Can henceforth part.

THE UNEQUAL MATCH.

AN EXTRACT.

She lived in a miserable court running out of Tottenham Court Road; and as I went up the dark and close-smelling staircase to her second floor, I trembled at finding myself in such a place. When I entered the room, I don't know which struck me most—the wretchedness or the cleanliness of the apartment. In one corner stood a bedstead, and from the thin fold of the sheet, which was turned down over the patch-work counterpane, I knew directly that there was not a blanket upon it. In another corner, her little invalid son lay stretched upon a mattress on the floor, with an old flannel petticoat wrapped round his limbs to keep him warm. Across the room on a string suspended from wall to wall, hung a few stockings, and other articles of wearing apparel, to dry. There were but two wooden chairs; one of them, with its broken back roughly mended with strings, was by the sick boy's side, with a cup on it, while seated on the other, by a deal table, and close to the small shovelful of fire in the grate was the sempstress herself. As she turned her head round to see who entered, I perceived that one of her eyes had been bruised since she was with me, and no sooner did she see me at the door, than starting up, she raised her handkerchief to her face; and observing that the disfigurement attracted my notice, she told me—with such hesitation, that I knew it was an untruth—that she had an accident, and knocked her eye against the door.

"You have come for the work you gave me," she said; "yes, I know I have been very remiss. I ought to have brought it home before, but—the fact is—a—a—"

"You have had an illness in the house," I added, endeavoring to help her.

"No—it was not that—but—" and she burst into tears.

"Come, come, my good lady," I continued, "do not vex yourself; I am not in a hurry for it, and next week, or even the week after that will be time enough for me. Now, come, be candid with me—you are in distress.—Tell me, can I be of any assistance to you."

"No, thank you," she replied, with a quiver of the lip; I can assure you we are not in distress, however much appearances—a—a—, and we do require assistance *yet*."

"Yes, but I know you *do*," I added; "though you cannot bring yourself to confess it."

"Madam, I do *not* require assistance," she replied, rising; "and surely I am not sunk so low that my word cannot be received."

My woman's curiosity was so piqued to learn who she possibly could have been, that I sat there talking about the illness of the child, and twisting the conversation into a hundred different channels, in the hope she would let drop something that would give me a clue to her history. At last, just as I was about to take my leave in despair, her husband staggered into the apartment. He was a man whose coarseness and grossness of feature contrasted wonderfully with hers; and yet, notwithstanding his high check bones and unshorn chin, and sodden complexion, there was something in the expression of his eyes and manly figure, that made me fancy that at one time he must have been almost handsome.

"Now, Georgiana,' he said, in a husky thick voice, "have you got any tin? cos, if you has, hand it over."

"Don't you see there is a stranger present!" she answered, biting her lips at the idea of my being a witness to the scene.

"Strangers be hanged!" he replied, looking first at me, and then at his wife; "I want some money, I tell you; those cursed skittles has regularly cleaned me out. So, come, hand us over a bob, and take that handkercher from that black eye I guv you for your stinginess last Tuesday. Where's the odds of her knowing on it? She's got a father and mother, I dare say, and understands these matters. There, you need'nt look so plaguy proud—though yer are the *Honorable* Mrs. Duggan. Come, are you going to give me that money, or am I to make you?"

"I have none," she returned with a shudder.

"None of your lies!" he answered brutally; "but hand the money over this minute, or else, s'help me, I'll——" and he shook his burly fist in her trembling face, in continuation of the sentence.

"Here! here, my good man!" I almost shieked out with affright, "here is some money; it is all I have got, but do go—oh! *do*."

"Well, now I've got all I come for, I don't mind if I does," he replied, looking at me.—You see, miss, it's my turn at the Couch and Horses to have a quartern in; and I can't abear, when I been drinking all the morning at other gentlmen's expence, not to do the thing what's right, and be my share towards keeping up the spree."

"Yes, of course—I now," I answered; "but do please to leave us alone here together."

"That's enough, miss! I'm o-p-h," he said. "So good day to you, miss, and good day to you, the *Honorable* Mrs. Duggan"—and out he reeled again.

I could'nt help noticing the struggle that was going on in his poor wife's breast during all this frightful scene. And directly her husband left the room, despite all her exertions the tears flooded her eyes. I rose to console her; and on going up to her, she fell upon my bosom, and wept like a child.

Presently she raised her head, saying, "There, that has done me good; tell me *now* can you guess who I am?"

"I know enough, my poor one," I replied, "to know that you are suffering from some imprudent alliance."

"Imprudent! it was a mad—downright mad one!" she exclaimed, with bitterness. "To think that I, the daughter of an earl, should have united myself to my father's gardener's son! But desperately—idolatrously I loved him; and for him I braved the fearful rage of father—mother—all. And what was my reward? Why, when my husband found every one of my many supplications for forgiveness spured by my haughty parents and even the door of my former home shut for ever against me, then he—seeing how lie had been foiled in the ambitious game he had played, and that instead of the rich heiress he had expected, he had only an expensive pauper for his wife—then he, I say, reeked his vengeance on me, and then began the long series of such sufferings and privations, as even I who have suffered them cannot so much as shadow out to you."

"But wouldn't his father do something for you?" I asked.

"What could he do?" she replied. "Dismissed from his situation—ruined through my marriage with his son (for my father, of course, suspected he had connived at it,) how could we expect support from him? And yet we might have been far beyond want had my husband only permitted me to exercise the accomplishments that had been heaped upon me at home. But to drown the vexation he felt at the fearful mistake he had made, he flew to drink, and soon lost in the bottle, all power of exertion. When he had drunk up all the trinkets I had carried with me in my flight, he began taking my dresses from me one by one, and converting them into more money for mere liquor; until at last I was forced, from the very want of proper clothing, to discontinue giving the lessons which were our only means of subsistence."

"But if he has treated you thus badly," I replied, "why not have left him?"

"I could not—he would not leave *me*," she answered; "*that* was all I wanted—all I asked of him. But no, he knew he was entitled to all I earned, and that I must work if it was only for my child; so as he was too idle to keep himself, he was but too glad to be kept by me. And yet, notwithstanding all this, I could have loved him—aye, and did love him like a dog, even though he beat me like a dog. But when, in the wantonness of his dissipation he *dared* to bring his degraded companions to my home, my whole woman's nature rose up and rebelled against it, and I hated him as intensely—madly as I once had loved him.—And now, you may fancy how gladly I would leave him if I could. But oh, Heavens, I cannot! Often and often have I fled with my child in the night to save myself from further wrong, and my poor boy from the pollution of his father's example; but the hound has tracked me out so soon, that I now see how foolish it is to hope ever in this life to be rid of him."

"Poor, poor lady," I half said to myself.

"Ah, you know not how sweet it is to find one consoling voice," she continued calmly, as the tears flowed anew,—"friends all, have turned from me, and yours are the first kind tones I have heard for years. Indeed, indeed you cannot tell what I have suffered from that man! The very work *you* gave me, he took by force from my drawer, and pawned to get more gin. You may look little lady, but the worst is yet untold. The drink your work procured him only made him mad for more—ay, and he would have it—though I told him he had swallowed every rag that was of any valve in the place. Suddenly the wedding-ring on my finger caught his eye, and even *that* he wanted to take from me—that, the only outward sign I had to distinguish me from his wretched female companions. I told him I would not let him have it. He threatened blows. Still I told him he should not have it. He sought to force it from me. I struggled with him, and the coward finding how tightly I grasped the sole remaining token of my honor, struck me in the face—with what force the bruise still remaining there will tell you—and as I lay senseless on the ground, he robbed me of my ring."

I was so moved by the wretched history I had heard, that I couldn't help weeping with her. And I would not leave her, untill I got her to promise that she would henceforth look upon any little service I might have it in my power to render her, not in the light of charity, but of friendship.

Early on the marrow I went again to see her, to consult with her as to how I could best befriend her; but to my great sorrow I found that she had left shortly after daybreak; but whether to avoid her husband's ill treatment, or my assistance, always remained a mystery to me, though from that time forward I never forgot her fearful history of the unequal marriage.

FAITH.

BY S. S. S. ANDROS.

A swallow in the spring,
Came to our granary, and 'neath the eaves.
Essayed to make a nest, and there did bring
Wet earth and straw and leaves.

Day after day she toiled,
With patient art, but ere her work was crowned,
Some sad mishap the tinny fabric spoiled,
And dashed it to the ground.

She found the ruin wrought:
Yet not cast down, forth from her place she flew,
And with her mate, fresh earth and grasses brought,
And built her nest anew.

But scarcely had she placed
The last soft feather on its ample floor,
When wicked hand, or chance, again laid waste,
And wrought the ruin o'er.

But still her heart she kept,
And toiled again; and, last night, hearing calls,
I looked, and lo! three little swallows slept
Within the earth-made walls.

What truth is here, O, mine!
Hath hope been smitten in its early dawn?
Have clouds o'ercast thy purpose, trust, or plan?
Have FAITH, and struggle on!

WASHINGTON IN LOVE.

From the Jersey City Telegraph.

In 1756—twenty years before the brilliant era which shines like a rich gem in the pages of the world's history—a gentleman named Beverly Robinson occupied a dwelling (situate in New York) which, at that time, was considered a model of elegance and comfort, although, according to the prevailing tastes of the present day, it was nothing of the kind. It was standing, very little altered from its original condition, six years ago, on this side of the Hudson River, within two or three miles of West Point. Mr. Robinson enjoyed all the luxuries known to the colony, and some, beside, which the other colonists did not know—for instance, a rich and massive silver tea urn, said, by the gentleman's descendants, to be the first article of the kind, and for a long time the only one, used in this country. In this dwelling, so much admired, the space between the floors and ceiling was exceedingly low, and in many of the rooms (set off, about the fire-places, by polished tiles,) the rafters were massive and uncovered, and all things else in the structure were exceedingly primitive. In this house were born or reared a brood of the most prominent and inveterate foes to the Patriots of the American Revolution, and the object of that struggle, that history mentions. Two generations of the Robinson family bore arms and held office in the armies of the English King, and fought determinedly against our sires and grandsires.

Well, in this house which will already have attached itself to the interest of the reader, the only victory that was ever gained over George Washington, was achieved.

In 1756, Colonel George Washington, of Virginia—a large, stalwart, well-proportioned gentleman of the most finished deportment and careful exterior, a handsome, imposing, ceremonious and grave personage—visited his firm and much esteemed friend, Beverly Robinson, and announced his intention of remaining his guest for many weeks. A grinning negro attendant, called Zeph, was ordered to bring in his master's portmanteau, additional fuel was cast into the broad and cheerful fireplace, an extra bottle of prime old Madeira was placed upon the table, whose griffin feet seemed almost to expand to twice their original size at the prospect of an increase of social hilarity, and Col. Washington was duly installed as a choice claimant of old fashioned and unrestrained hospitality.

Seated with Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, overwhelmed with attention, and in possession of every comfort, the visitor evinced unquiet and dissatisfaction. Every sound of an opening or closing door aroused him from apathy, into which he relapsed when it was ascertained that no one was about to enter the apartment. His uneasiness was so apparent that his host at last endeavored to rally him, but without effect. Mrs. Robinson finally came to the rescue, and addressed the Colonel in direct terms.

"Pray, friend Washington, may we be made acquainted with the cause of your dulness?—There is some reason for it, and that reason lies with us. Tell it."

In vain the Colonel argued that nothing had occured to vex him—that he was not in want of any further inducement to present or future hapiness; his entertainers would not regard his words, but continued their pertinacious endeavors to solve his mystery. At length, wearied by importunity, Washington, then twenty years before his greatness, leaned over the table, played with his glass, attempted to look unconcerned, and whispered to Mr. Robinson the single word—"Mary."

"Yes?" responded Mr. R. interrogatively, as if unable to comprehend Washington's meaning.

"Is she well? Does she still abide with you?"

"She does," replied the lady of the mansion.

Washington again became apathetic and contemplative, while several significant glances passed between the gentleman and his wife. Some five minutes were spent in perfect silence, which was only interrupted by the exit of Mrs. R. from the apartment. She speedily returned, accompanied by a beautiful young lady, whom Washington, with a countenance beaming joyfully, arose to greet with becoming respect.

The young lady was Mary Philipse, sister of Mrs. Robinson, and daughter of the owner of the Philipse estate.

It was perhaps singular; but the time of her appearance and the period of the return of Washington's cordiality, was identical.—Strange as it was, too, midnight found this young lady and the Virginia colonel alone, and in deep conversation. The conjugal twain who had kept them company in the early part of the evening had retired to their bedchamber. More remarkable than all, daylight found this couple still together. The candles had burned down to the sockets of the sticks, and the fireplace, instead of exhibiting a cheerful blaze, harbored only a gigantic heap of ashes and a few dying embers. What could have prolonged that interview? Not mutual love; for the parties preserved a ceremonious distance, and the young lady evinced a hauteur that could be matched only by her companion in after years. And yet the truth must be told. There was love on one side: the colonel, smitten by the graces and rare accomplishments of a lady as beautiful as nature's rarest works, was endeavoring to win her heart, in exchange for his own. He made his confession just as the cold grey of the dawn of morning broke up the dark clouds in the east. He confessed, in cautious and measured terms, it is true, the extent of his passion, and avowed what it was his earnest hope would be the result: that was the gain of her hand. The lady hesitated. Was it the modesty of the maiden who dares not trust her lips with the confession of affection it is her heart's desire to make? No! She respected, although she did not love her interlocutor, and she felt diffident in making known to him the true state of her feelings. At last candor triumphed over delicacy, and she informed Washington, in set terms, that she loved another! She refused him! The greatest of modern men was vanquished, and by a woman! He was speechless and powerless.

Trembling, with compressed lips and a countenance ashy pale, he crept from the place just as the old negess of the household entered to make preparations for the breakfast. He sought his room, threw himself upon his couch, dressed as he was, and lapsed into a troubled sleep. The only victory ever won at his expense penetrated him to the soul. He was unhappy—supremely wretched! The future conqueror of thousands of brave men suffered because he had been rejected by a female. This was his first, but not his last wooing.

Years rolled on upon the mighty tide of time. George Washington was the Commander-in-chief of the American forces opposed to the royal government. The friend of his early manhood, Beverely Robinson, was the Colonel of the Loyal American regiment raised in this state, and his son was the Lieutenant Colonel. The house we have spoken of was in possession of the 'rebels,' and was occupied by Arnold, the traitor. It was afterwards the temporary residence of Washington. At the same time, the husband of Miss Mary Philipse, Roger Morris, was a prominent tory, and a member of the council of the colony. Few of the parties were occupied by any reflections of an amorous nature. Time, in its progress, had worked mutations which had severed the closest ties both of friendship and consanguinity. Those who were most intimate previous to the commencement of the war, were now studied strangers, with drawn swords at each other's breasts. Even sons and fathers were estranged and arrayed in opposite ranks—even the child of that illustrious statesman, Dr. Franklin, was a bitter and uncompromising tory.—It must not be supposed that the loyalist friends of the Colonel, George Washington, shared any better fate, so far as the acquaintanceship of the Father of his Country was concerned, than others. His old Hudson river friends he had not seen for years. The husband of Mary Philipse was personally unknown to him—Beverly Robinson, grown grey and care worn, would scarcely have been recognized.

Andre was taken and condemned to death, and while under General Woodhull's charge, was visited by Mr. Robinson in the capacity of a species of a commissioner which protected his person. What was the surprise of Washington, a few days before the time of the execution, to receive a letter from his old friend and entertainer, referring to past events, and claiming on a score of reminiscence a secret or private interview. The claim was acknowledged, and, late at night, Mr. Robinson, accompanied by a figure closely muffled in a cloak, was admitted to the General's apartment. For a moment these two men—their positions so widely different—gazed at each other in silence. Recollections of days gone by—of happy days uncrroded by cankering care—prevailed, and they abruptly embraced. Washington was the first to recover his self possession. Suddenly disengaging himself, he stood erect and clothed in that unequalled dignity which was his attribute, and said—

"Now, sir, your business."

"Is," replied Robinson, in a choking voice, "to plead for Andre."

"You have already been advised of my final determination," replied Washington, sternly.

"Will nothing avail!" asked Robinson, in smothered accents.

"Nothing! Were he my own son, he should pay the penalty due to his offence. I know all that you will say; you will speak of his virtues—his sisters—his rank, and of extenuating circumstances; perhaps endeavor to convince me of his innocence."

Robinson struggled with his emotions a few seconds, but, unable to repress his feelings, he spoke but a single word, with such a thrilling accent, that he started at the sound of his own voice. That word was *George!*

"*General* Washington, *Colonel* Robinson," responded the great patriot, laying great stress on each military title.

"Enough," said the other. "I have one more argument—if that fails me, I have done. Behold my friend!"

"Your friend! Who is he? What is his name?"

One other single word was spoken as the heavy cloak in which the mysterious friend was clothed, fell to the floor and exposed the mature figure of Mrs. Morris, and that word uttered with a start by Washington, was *Mary!* The suspense was painful, but brief.

"Sir," said Washington, instantly recovering, "this trifling is beneath your station and my dignity. I regret that you must go back to Sir Henry Clinton with the intelligence that your best intercession has failed. See that these persons are conducted beyond the line's in safety," continued he, throwing open the door of the apartment, and addressing one his aids.

Abashed and mortified, Mr. Robinson and his sister-in-law took their leave. The woman had gained a conquest once, but her second assault was aimed at a breast invulnerable.

* The owners of this estate—which was vast—having opposed the American, they became victims to the confiscation act, and a great portion of the property was confiscated. The reversionary interest was not affected, however, and in 1830, John Jacob Astor bought it for £100,000. For this Mr. Astor received from the State, 19 years after, the small sum of £300,000.

"IN A HORN."

Some years ago, the expression "in a horn" was in common vogue, particularly among the "b'hoys" of that day. A Frenchman, but lately come into the city, and speaking not very intelligible English, related to an American his sufferings about "in a horn." He said:—"The first day I arrive in your vare fine city, I see one small *sans culottes*, oh! vare small leetle boy wis papers in his hands. I say—

"Leetle *garcon*, where abous be de Park, de Hotel City?'

"He say to me, 'Dam! who you call *goos on?* You find de Park, in a horn.'

"I tink what 'in a horn' mean; but I no find him out my brain in. So I go leetle further, and I speak to one man, in de street, who go thump, thump, wis a big *baton*—you call him one paver. I say—

"'Sare, can you tell me where Broadway street be, for I loss my way?'

"He say, 'You ole ass-jack, you ole quiz, dis be Broadway, in a horn.'

"I tink and tink, but I no comprehend what it mean. What can him be 'in a horn?' It must be some great man, or some great ting in de city; so I stop and ask one tudder man, and I say to him—

"'What mean dis 'in a horn?'"

"He look at me, he put one finger at his nose, and he say—

"'You one dam ole fool, in a horn.'

"Den I get mad—I find my way home, I go quick to my room, and I take my book dictionaire, and I look for 'horns.' *Sacre!* I find him belong to one cow, one goat. Den I recollect I was one dam quiz, and I frow down de dictionaire, I jump on him, and I say 'You go to one devil, in a horn!'"—*N. Y. Atlas.*

HINTS TO YOUNG WOMEN.—Men of sense—I speak not of boys of eighteen to five-and-twenty, during their age of detestibility—men who are worth the trouble of falling in love with, and the fuss and inconvenience of being married too, and to whom one might, after some inward conflicts, and a course, perhaps, of fasting and self-humiliation, submit to fulfil those ill-contrived vows of obedience which are exacted at the alter—such men want not dolls for their companions; and women who would suit such men are just as capable of loving fervently, deeply, as the Ringlettina full of song and sentiment—who cannot walk—cannot rise in the morning—cannot tie her bonnet strings—faints if she has to lace her boots—never in her life brushes out her beautiful hair—would not, for the world, prick her delicate finger with plain sewing—but who can work harder than a factory girl upon a lamb's wool shepherdess—dance like a dervise at Almack's—ride like a fox hunter—and whilst every breath of air gives her cold in her father's gloomy country house, and she cannot think how people can endure this climate, she can go out to dinner-parties in February and March, with an inch of sleeve and half a quarter of boddice.—*Mrs. Thompson.*

PROFESSIONAL BREVITY.—When Mason was preparing the case of E. K. Avery, and had examined about two hundred witnesses, somebody called to see him. The legal gentleman sent word that he was occupied and could not be interrupted.

"But the man is a witness, a Methodist minister."

Call him up, said Mason.

Well, Sir, what can you testify?

I have seen a vision: two angels have appeared to me and told me that Brother Avery is innocent——

Let them be summened, said Mason, and resumed his work.—*Chronotype.*

There are three sorts of folks in the world—yea, four: Those that know one thing—those that know everything—those that know nothing—and those that glory in it. The first are the hobby-riders—the one-idea men; the second are the quacks; the third are the believers in the second; and the fourth are unalloyed fools, twenty-two carrats fine.

A Georgia negro was riding a mule along and came to a bridge, when the mule stopped. 'I'll bet you a quarter,' said Jack, 'I'll make you go ober dis bridge,' and with that he struck the mule over the ears, which made him nod his head suddenly. 'You take de bet, den,' said the negro, and contrived to get the stubborn mule over the bridge. 'I won dat quarter, any how,' said Jack. 'But how will you get your money?' said a man who had been close by, unperceived. 'To-morrow,' said Jack, 'Massa gib me a dollar to get corn, and I takes de quarter out.

TO IMPROVE THE BREATH.—Take four ounces of fresh prepared water, add one drachm of Peruvian bark, and wash the teeth with water in the morning and evening—before breakfast and after supper. It will effectually destroy the tartar on the teeth, and remove the offensive smell arising from those that are decayed.

Upwards of five millions of acres of public lands in Wisconsin, Florida, &c, embracing every variety of soil, climate, &c., are advertised to be sold by the Government in January and Febuary.

We learn from the Catholic Register for 1848, that the Catholic population in this country is estimated at 1,190,700.

Gen. Cass's Letter

ON THE WAR AND WILMOT PROVISO

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1847.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter, and shall answer it, as frankly as it was written.

You ask me whether I am in favor of the acquisition of Mexican territory, and what are my sentiments in regard to the Wilmot Proviso?

I have so often and so explicitly expressed my views of the first question, in the Senate, that it seems almost unnecessary to repeat them here. As you request it, however, I shall briefly give them.

I think, then, that no peace should be granted to Mexico, till a reasonable indemnity is obtained for the injuries which she has done us. The territorial extent of this indemnity is, in the first instance, a subject of Executive consideration. There the constitution has placed it, and there I am willing to leave it; not only because I have full confidence in its judicious exercise, but because, in the ever varying circumstances of a war, it would be indiscreet, by a public declaration, to commit the country to any line of indemnity, which might otherwise be enlarged, as the obstinate injustice of the enemy prolongs the contest, with its loss of blood and treasure.

It appears to me that the kind of metaphysical magnanimity, which would reject all indemnity at the close of a bloody and expensive war, brought on by a direct attack upon our troops by the enemy, and preceded by a succession of unjust acts for a series of years, is as unworthy of the age in which we live, as it is revolting to the common sense and practice of mankind. It would conduce but little to our future security, or, indeed, to our present reputation, to declare that we repudiate all expectation of compensation from the Mexican government, and are fighting, not for any practical result, but for some vague, perhaps philanthropic object, which escapes my penetration, and must be defined by those who assume this new principle of national intercommunication. All wars are to be deprecated, as well by the statesman, as by the philanthropist. They are great evil; but there are greater evils than these, and submission to injustice is among them. The nation, which should refused to defend its rights and its honor, when assailed, would soon have neither to defend; and when driven to war it is not by professions of disinterestedness and declarations of magnanimity, that its rational objects can be best obtained, or other nations taught a lesson of forbearance—the strongest security for permanent peace. We are at war with Mexico, and its vigorous prosecution is the best means of its speedy termination, and ample indemnity the surest guaranty against the recurrence of such injustice as provoked it.

The Wilmot Proviso has been before the country some time. It has been repeatedly discussed in Congress, and by the public press. I am strongly impressed with the opinion, that a great change has been going on in the public mind upon this subject—in my own as well as others; and that doubts are resolving themselves into convictions, that the principle it involves should be kept out of the national legislature, and left to the people of the confederacy in their respective local governments.

The whole subject is a comprehensive one, and fruitful of important consequences. It would be ill-timed to discuss it here. I shall not assume that responsible task, but shall confine myself to such general views, as are necessary to the fair exhibition of my opinions.

We may well regret the existence of slavery in the southern States, and wish they had been saved from its introduction. But there it is, and not by the act of the present generation; and we must deal with it as a great practical question, involving the most momentous consequences. We have neither the right nor the power to touch it where it exists; and if we had both, their exercise, by any means heretofore suggested, might lead to results, which no wise man would willingly encounter, and which no good man could contemplate without anxiety.

The theory of our government pre-supposes, that its various members have reserved to themselves the regulation, of all subjects relating to what may be termed their internal policy. They are sovereign within their boundaries, except in those cases, where they have surrendered to the general government a portion of their rights, in order to give effect to the objects of the Union, whether these concern foreign nations or the several States themselves. Local institutions, if I may so speak, whether they have reference to slavery, or to any other relations, domestic or public, are left to local authority, either original or derivative. Congress has no right to say, that there shall be slavery in New York, or that there shall be no slavery in Georgia; nor is there any other human power, but the people of the States, respectively, which can change the relations existing therein; and they can say, if they will, We will have slavery in the former, and we will abolish it in the latter.

In various respects the Territories differ from the States. Some of their rights are inchoate, and they do not possess the peculiar attributes of sovereignty. Their relation to the general government is very imperfectly defined by the constitution; and it will be found, upon examination, that in that instrument the only grant of power concerning them, is conveyed in the phrase, "Congress shall have the power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations, respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States." Certainly this phraseology is very loose, if it were designed to include in the grant the whole power of legislation over persons, as well as things. The expression, the "territory and other property," fairly construed, relates to the public lands, as such, to arsenals, dockyards, forts, ships, and all the various kinds of property, which the United States may and must possess.

But surely the simple authority to *dispose of and regulate* these, does not extend to the unlimited power of legislation; to the passage of all *laws*, in the general acceptation of the word; which, by the by, is carefully excluded from the sentence. And, indeed, if this were so, it would render unnecessary another provision of the constitution, which grants to Congress the power to legislate, with the consent of the States, respectively, over all places purchased for "the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, &c." These being the "*property*" of the United States, if the power to make "needful rules and regulations concerning" them includes the general power of legislation, then the grant of authority to regulate "the territory and other property of the United States" is unlimited, wherever subjects are found for its operation, and its exercise needed no auxiliary provision. If, on the other hand, it does not include such power of legislation over the "other property" of the United States, then it does not include it over their "*territory;*" for the same terms which grant the one, grant the other. "*Territory*" is here classed with property, and treated as such; and the object was evidently to enable the general government, as a property holder—which, from necessity, it must be—to manage, preserve, and "*dispose of*" such property as it might possess, and which authority is essential almost to its being. But the lives and persons of our citizens, with the vast variety of objects connected with them, cannot be controlled by an authority, which is merely called into existence for the purpose of making *rules and regulations for the disposition and management of property.*

Such, it appears to me, would be the construction put upon this provision of the constitution, were this question now first presented for consideration, and not controlled by imperious circumstances. The original ordinance of the Congress of the Confederation, passed in 1787, and which was the only act upon this subject in force at the adoption of the constitution, provided a complete frame of government for the country north of the Ohio, while in a territorial condition, and for its eventual admission in separate States into the Union. And the persuasion, that this ordinance contained within itself all the necessary means of execution, probably prevented any direct reference to the subject in the constitution, further, than vesting in Congress the right to admit the States formed under it into the Union. However, circumstances arose, which required legislation, as well over the territory north of the Ohio, as over other territory, both within and without the original Union, *ceded to the general government*; and at various times, a more enlarged power has been exercised over the *Territories*—meaning thereby, the different territorial governments—than is conveyed by the limited grant referred to. How far an existing necessity may have operated in producing this legislation, and thus extending, by rather a violent implication, powers not directly given, I know not. But certain it is, that the principle of interference should not be carried *beyond the necessary implication*, which produces it. It should be limited to the creation of proper governments for new countries, acquired or settled, and to the necessary provision for their eventual admission into the Union; leaving, in the meantime, to the people inhabiting them, to regulate their internal concerns in their own way. They are just as capable of doing so, as the people of the States; and they can do so, *at any rate*, as soon as their political independence is recognised by admission into the Union. During this temporary condition, it is *hardly expedient to call into exercise* a doubtful and invidious authority, which questions the intelligence of a respectable portion of our citizens, and whose limitation, whatever it may be, will be rapidly approaching its termination—an authority which would give to Congress despotic power, uncontrolled by the constitution, over most important sections of our common country. For, if the relation of master and servant may be regulated or annihilated by its legislation, so may the relation of husband and wife, of parent and child, and of any other condition which our institutions and the habits of our society recognise. What would be thought if Congress should undertake to prescribe the terms of marriage in New York, or to regulate the authority of parents over their children in Pennsylvania! And yet it would be as vain to seek one justifying the interference of the national legislature in the cases referred to in the original States of the Union. I speak here of the inherent power of Congress, and do not touch the question of such contracts, as may be formed with new States when admitted into the confederacy.

Of all the questions that can agitate us, those which are merely sectional in their character are the most dangerous, and the most to be deprecated. The warning voice of him who, from his character, and services, and virtue, had the best right to warn us, proclaimed to his countrymen, in his Farewell Address—that monument of wisdom for him, as I hope it will be of safety for them—how much we had to apprehend from measures peculiarly affecting geographical portions of our country. The grave circumstances in which we are now placed make these words, words of safety; for I am satisfied, from all I have seen and heard here, that a successful attempt to engraft the principles of the Wilmot Proviso upon the legislation of this government, and apply them to new territory, should new territory be acquired, would seriously affect our tranquility. I do not suffer myself to foresee or to foretell the consequences that would ensue; for I trust and believe there is good sense and good feeling enough in the country to avoid them, by avoiding all occasions which might lead to them.

Briefly, then, I am opposed to the exercise of any jurisdiction by Congress over this matter; and I am in favor of leaving to the people any territory, which may be hereafter acquired, the right to regulate it for themselves, under the general principles of the constitution. Because—

1. I do not see in the constitution any grant of the requisite power to Congress; and I am not disposed to extend a doubtful precedent beyond its necessity—the establishment of territoral governments when needed—leaving to the inhabitants all the rights compatible with the relations they dear to the confederation.

2. Because I believe this measure, if adopted, would weaken, if not impair, the union of the States; and would sow the seeds of future discord, which would grow up and ripen into an abundant harvest of calamity.

3. Because I believe a general conviction, that such a proposition would succeed, would lead to an immediate withholding of the supplies, and thus to a dishonorable termination of the war. I think no dispassionate observer at the seat of government can doubt this result.

4. If, however, in this I am under a misapprehension, I am under none in the practical operation of this restriction, if adopted by Congress, upon a treaty of peace making any acquisition of Mexican territory. Such a treaty would be rejected just as certainly as presented to the Senate. More than one-third of that body would vote against it, viewing such a principle as an exclusion of the citizens of the Slaveholding States from a participation in the benefits acquired by the treasure and exertions of all, and which should be common to all. I am repeating—neither advancing nor defending these views. That branch of the subject does not lie in my way, and I shall not turn aside to seek it.

In this aspect of the matter, the people of the United States must choose between this restriction, and the extension of their territorial limits. They cannot have both; and which they will surrender depend upon their representatives first, and then, if these fail them, upon themselves.

5. But after all, it seems to be generally conceded, that this restriction, if carried into effect, could not operate upon any State to be formed from newly acquired territory. The well-known attributes of sovereignty, recognized by us as belonging to the State governments, would sweep before them any such barrier, and would leave the people to express and exert their will at pleasure. Is the object, then, of temporary exclusion for so short a period as the duration of the Territorial governments, worth the price at which it would be purchased?—worth the discord it would engender, the trial to which it would expose our Union, and the evils that would be the certain consequence, let that trial result as it might? As to the course, which has been intimated, rather than proposed, of engrafting such a restriction upon any treaty of acquisition, I persuade myself it would find but little favor in any portion of this country. Such an arrangement would render Mexico a party, having a right to interfere in our internal instituitons in questions left by the constitution to the State governments, and would inflict a serious blow upon our fundamental principles. Few indeed, I trust, there are among us, who would thus grant to a foreign power the right to inquire into the constitution and conduct of the sovereign States of this Union, and if there are any, I am not among them, and never shall be. To the people of this country, under God, now and hereafter, are its destinies committed; and we want no foreign power to interrogate us, treaty in hand, and to say, Why have you done this, or why have you left that undone? Our own dignity and the principles of national independence unite to repel such a proposition.

But there is another important consideration, which ought not to be lost sight of, in the investigation of this subject. The question that presents itself is not a question of the increase, but of the diffusion of slavery. Whether its sphere be stationary or progressive, its amount will be the same. The rejection of this restriction will not add one to the class of servitude, nor will its adoption give freedom to a single being who is now placed therein. The same numbers will be spread over greater territory; and so far as compression, with less abundance of the necessaries of life, is an evil, so far will that evil be mitigated by transporting slaves to a new country, and giving them a larger space to occupy.

I say this in the event of the extension of slavery over any new acquisition. But can it go there? This may well be doubted. All the descriptions, which reach us of the condition of the Californias and of New Mexico, to the acquisition of which our efforts seem at present directed, unite in representing those countries as agricultural regions, similar in their products to our middle States, and generally unfit for the production of the great staples, which can alone render slave labor valuable. *If we are not grossly deceived*—and it is difficult to conceive how we can be—the inhabitants of those regions, whether they depend upon their ploughs of their herbs, cannot be slaveholders. Involuntary labor, requiring the investment of large capital, can only be profitable when employed in the production of a few favored articles confined by nature to special districts, and paying larger returns than the usual agricultural products spread over more considerable portions of the earth.

In the able letter of Mr. Buchanan upon this subject, not long since given to the public, he presents similar considerations with great force. "Neither," says the distinguished writer, "the soil, the climate, nor the productions of California south of the 36 deg. 30 min., *nor indeed of any portion of it*, north or south, is adapted to slave labor; and besides every facility would be there afforded for the slave to escape from his master. Such property would be entirely insecure in any part of California. It is morally impossible, therefore, that a majority of the emigrants to that portion of the territory south of 36 deg. 30 min., which will be chiefly composed of our citizens, will ever re-establish slavery within its limits.

"In regard to New Mexico, east of the Rio Grande, the question has already been settled by the admission of Texas into the Union.

"Should we acquire territory beyond the Rio Grande, and east of the Rocky mountains, it is still more impossible that a majority of the people would consent to *re-establish* slavery. They are themselves a colored population, and among them the negro does not belong socially to a degraded race."

With this last remark Mr. Walker fully coincides in his letter written in 1844, upon the annexation of Texas, and which everywhere produced so favorable an impression upon the public mind, as to have conducted very materially to the accomplishment of that great measure. "Beyond the Del Norte," says Mr. Walker, "Slavery will not pass; not only because it is forbidden by law, but because the colored race there preponderates in the ratio of tenito one over the whites; and holding, as they do, the government and most of the offices in their possession, they will not permit the enslavement of any portion of the colored race, which makes and executes the laws of the country."

The question, it will be therefore seen on examination, does not regard the exclusion of slavery from a region where it now exists, but a prohibition against its introduction where it does not exist, and where, from the feelings of the inhabitants and the laws of nature, "it is morally impossible," as Mr. Buchanan says, that it can ever re-establish itself.

It augurs well for the permanence of our confederation, that during more than half a century, which has elapsed since the establishment of this government, many serious questions, and some of the highest importance, have agitated the public mind, and more than once threatened the gravest consequences; but that they have all in succession passed away, leaving our institutions unscathed, and our country advancing in numbers, power, and wealth, and in all the other elements of national prosperity, with a rapidity unknown in ancient or in modern days.—In time of political excitement, when difficult and delicate questions present themselves for solution, there is one ark of safety for us; and that is, an honest appeal to the fundamental principles of our Union, and a stern determination to abide their dictates. This course of proceeding has carried us in safety through many a trouble, and I trust will carry us safely through many more, should they be destined to assail us. The Wilmot Proviso seeks to take from its legitimate tribunal a question of domestic policy, having no relation to the Union, as such, and to transfer it to another created by the people for a special purpose, and foreign to the subject-matter involved in this issue. By going back to our true principles, we go back to the road of peace and safety. Leave to the people, who will be affected by this question, to adjust it upon their own responsibility, and in their own manner, and we shall render another tribute to the original principles of our government, and furnish another guaranty for its permanence and prosperity.

I am, dear sir, respectfully, your obedient servant, LEWIS CASS.

A. O. P. NICHOLSON, esq., Nashville Tennesse.

A WILD ANIMAL SUCKLED BY A WOMAN.—We noticed the fact at the time, that while Raymond & Waring's Menagerie was at this place some six weeks since on exhibition, a tigress belonging to it, gave birth to a cub, the male parent of which was a lion. While in New York the other day, we were informed by a gentleman connected with the menagerie, that the little cross-breed is alive and growing finely—a woman in the city who had lost her child, having taken it to raise at her breast. We are told that Romulus and Remus, the founders of Rome, were suckled in infancy by a wolf; but we never heard before of a woman adopting a young ferocious animal, and suckling it as her own child. The step-mother to the half-lion and half-tiger, keeps her charge in a bureau drawer; and in the morning when her husband gets out of bed, he takes the little sharp clawed fellow out, and places it in the bed with his wife to suckle. When hungry, the little fellow makes a terrible racket, and seems half crazy to get at the breast from whence it draws its sustenance. Though it shows every sign of attachment and fondness for its foster-dam, we should advise her to wean it as soon as possible. This curious cross-breed is a male, its head and foreparts being the complete lion, the mane already begins to show itself, while its body is striped, and bears a full resemblance to the tiger.

SKILL IN FARMING.—Skill adds more to the profits of farming than hard work. In the article of butter, for instance, the same outlay is required, or nearly the same, to make a hundred pounds of poor butter as would be required to make a hundred pounds of that which is good. But, when the two articles are marketed, there may be five or six dollars of clear extra profit in the pocket of the skillful dairyman. The importance of scientific farming is realized by those who have found such benefit as is noted above in nearly every department of their labor.

☞ Mexican Generals dress well if they do not fight bravely. Gen. Valencia's full uniform is said to be worth $20,000, being loaded with gold and diamonds.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH IN MEXICO.—The Lexington speech of Mr. Clay has been extensively circulated throughout Mexico, and has created quite a lively sensation among the Mexicans. They, we are informed, do not disguise their hopes, that the predominance of the whig party in this country, will result in the withdrawal of our troops from Mexico.—They are destined to a cruel disappointment.—*N. O. Delta.*

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, writes as follows on the 5th inst:

"The President of the Senate has appointed Senator DICKINSON, of New York, Chairman of the committee on naval affairs, in the place of the lamented Mr. FAIRFIELD, of Maine, deceased. The selection does credit to Mr. DALLAS; for it would be difficult to find in the Senate a gentleman more fit, by acquirement and judgement, and by habits of industry, to fill that important post, then Mr. Dickinson."

THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much."

ERIE, PA.

Saturday Morning, January 15, 1848.

Democratic County Convention.

At a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee of this county, held this evening at the office of the secretary in this Borough, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic Electors of Erie County, be requested to hold primary meetings in each election district, at the place of holding their general elections, on Saturday the 5th of February, 1848, at 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing Delegates to a County Convention, to be held at the Court House in this borough on the first Monday of February next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to appoint Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 4th of March next, to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner and appoint Delegates to a National Convention.

SMITH JACKSON,
IRVIN CAMP,
MURRAY WHALLON,
CARSON GRAHAM,
F. W. MILLER,
JAMES NORTON,
ISAAC R. TAYLOR,
Committee.

Erie, Dec. 30, 1847.

☞ THOS. H. ELLISON is a duly authorized agent to procure subscribers for this paper.

OUR OWN AFFAIRS.

We are now engaged in making out the accounts of those who are in arrears, for subscription, advertising and job work. It is nearly five years since we commenced the publication of this paper, and many of our accounts remain unsettled for the whole of that time. We have become convinced, from experience, that it is far better to settle small amounts than large ones, and consequently would like to have a settlement with all our patrons during the present winter. Our senior partner intends to devote his time to the accomplishment of this object, and will visit our friends, during the succeeding three months, and it is our earnest desire that they will all be prepared to receive and send him on his way rejoicing.

GEN. LEWIS CASS'S LETTER.

This able and patriotic letter, on the Wilmot Proviso, addressed to the Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tennessee, will be found, according to promise, in our paper to-day. We bespeak for it a candid perusal. Buchanan, Dallas and Cass—a glorious and briliant trio—have all now pronounced against this greatest of modern humbugs.

☞ The Ohio Democratic State Convention which assembled at Columbus on the 8th put in nomination Col. JOHN B. WELLER, as the candidate of the party for Governor next fall. Col. Weller is a man of talent, a sound democrat, a good soldier, and will unquestionably be elected. The same convention, on the 11th, by a vote 235 to 22, noninated Gen. LEWIS CASS, for President. Ohio has taken the lead in this matter, and will unquestionably be followed by the whole west and southwest. Let the ball roll on.

☞ We understand, the amount collected at the Associate Reformed Church, on Sunday last, for the Ladies' Benevolent Society, was *thirty-six* dollars—regarded by the Society, under the circumstances, as a very liberal contribution. The day was exceedingly stormy and unpleasant, and no doubt many were prevented from attending on that account, who would cheerfully have contributed, and perhaps raised the amount equal to that of any of the other churches, whose collections were larger.

SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE.

We have the first number of a new musical work published by Zieber and Co., in Philadelphia, under the above title. It is to be published monthly, and each number will contain 48 pages of songs, comprising words, music and engravings. The number before us is a capital one, containing many national airs and new songs connected with the Mexican war. Although not much of a singer ourself, we should be pleased to have the above publication a regular visitor to our table.—Terms, $3 per year.

Rather Amusing.

Webb, of the New York Courier, must be a wag—a regular joker. He has the names of Gen. Taylor and Daniel Webster at the head of his paper, and makes the prediction that on the 1st of January next they will be the President and Vice President elect of these United States! That is a good joke!—What a singular conjunction! No comment is necessary to make it thoroughly ludicrous. And, then, Mr. Webster is set down as the seccessor of Gen. Taylor. What a programme!

☞ A petition has been presented to the Legislature of Alabama, that Charles Frederick Kollessinti Van Poniatowrki Le Poggeatt De La Ferrassee De La Pooquellairiee Nommene Pavillion, may be permitted to change his name to Francis Duncan. The legislature ought to grant the petition, by all means.

☞ A direct vote was taken the other day in Congress, upon Clay's project to withdraw our troops from Mexico and end the war. This project was contained in resolutions introduced by Mr. Hudson, and the result was a decided failure, only 40 voting in the affirmative. There is now no apprehension entertained of any serious opposition to the vote for supplies.

☞ We are indebted to Messrs. Brawley and Johnson, of the State Senate, and Messrs. Ball, Krick, and Kerr, of the House of Representatives, for public documents.

☞ The publishers of "Godey's Lady's Dollar Newspaper," announce that they have employed the services of that popular female writer, "Grace Greenwood," as one of the contributors to that paper. She will improve it, if it is susceptible of being improved.

☞ The present population of Wisconsin is estimated at 210,000 to 230,000 and it has in point of numbers, precedence of six states in the Union. Upon admission into the Union, this would entitle her to three members of Congress, and two Senators. Pretty well for a territory that only seventeen years ago contained but 3,255 inhabitants.

☞ The amonnt collected in Philadelphia for the relief of wives, children and mothers of volunteers in Mexico, is $3,848 10. A noble charity.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

This excellent document was received here on Saturday last at 10 o'clock A. M. and laid before our readers at 3 P. M. We have perused it with pleasure, and we are sure we echo the views of every democrat when we pronounce it a clear, strong and decided paper, one recommending, in all its positions the *true democratic policy*. The improvement in the finances of the Commonwealth, as exhibited by the message, must be deeply gratifying to the people of the State; and show, when contrasted with the condition they were in when the Governor came into office, the wisdom with which he has directed the helm of State. Then our credit was a bye-word and a reproach—now it is re-established and each succeeding year promises fair toward a still greater reduction of the State debt. The policy recommended for our future guidance by the Governor cannot but suggest itself favorably to all classes, and we hope to see it fully carried out.

In regard to banks and banking privileges, the message meets our views so completely that we cannot refrain from re-inserting the following passage. It will bear repeating a dozen times, and should be engraved upon the hearts of every democrat.

"The present is a most propitious period, when there is an abundance of gold and silver in the country to make a determined effort to increase its circulation and secure to the people the currency which the wisdom of the framers of the Constitution of the United States provided. Instead of enacting new banks or increasing the capital of old ones our efforts should de directed to secure the solvency of those which already exist, and therby render their circulation sound and reliable.

Impressed with the force of these considerations I am convinced that the increase of the Banking capital of the State will be unwise and impolitic, and I respectfully reccommend that before any one of the existing banks is rechartered a searching scrutiny be instituted into its affairs, its management, its credit and its means, and if it be found that the notes have heen suffered to be depreciated, that the accommodations have been bestowed upon favorites and large speculators and dealers in money, instead of being diffused among moderate safe customers, that they have at one period encouraged speculation by their excesses, and at another oppressed honest industry by their contractions, in short, that the legitimate object for which the privileges were granted, have not been by fair, faithful and judicious management, accomplished then their charters should be suffered to expire by their own limitation. The discontinuance of such institutions will promote the public good and will be hailed with approbation by all but those who have for private gain wrested them from the purpose for which they were established.

This policy so just towards the public, while it may, to a moderate extent, diminish the present amount of banking capital, will strengthen public confidence in the other banks, and add to the stability and soundness of the currency. And as this may also increase the profit of existing banks, beyond a just compensation, to the shareholders for their investments, and as this excess of gain is derived from the privileges conferred upon them by the legislature, I recommend that the tax imposed by the act of the 1st of April, 1835, upon dividends exceeding 6 per cent. per annum, be increased. While the inducements to excessive banking will be reasonably checked by the increase of this tax, the finances of the State, to some extent, will be improved, and the public welfare promoted.

The policy indicated will lead to a rigid execution of the law prohibiting the circulation of foreign notes under the denomination of five dollars, as soon as the balance of the relief issues are cancelled.

This will be a positive advance in the improvement of the currency which should be then followed by a law prohibiting the circulation of all notes below the denomination of ten dollars. The channels of circulation will then be filled with an abundance of gold and silver, the public secured against the chances of loss by broken banks and depreciated currency, and the way will be opened to such further improvements as the real interests and convenience of the people may demand.

The cautionary enactments I have suggested cannot fail to increase rather than diminish the amount of a sound circulating medium fully entitled to the public confidence. The effect will be to bring the specie of the country into active circulation, to furnish the people with a substantial currency that cannot be injured by bank failures, and to restrain the tendency of the banks to future extravagance in times of prosperity, and to check the means of oppression in times of adversity."

The views of the Governor on the Free Banking system are given fully, and without reservation, and although some of his political friends may differ with him as to the policy, they cannot but admit that his positions are invulnerable, for who does not know the fact, that "neither individuals or banks can lend that which they have not, and if they lend credit in the shape of bank notes without the means to redeem them in gold and silver, they commit a fraud upon the community, as they lend and put in circulation that which is not money, nor the representative of money."

That portion of the message relative to incorporating mining, manufactoring, transportation and other companies, meets our entire approval, and we take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers particularly to it.—On the war question the Governor is clear and patriotic, and echoes the views of the entire democracy. On the whole we think it a sound Statesman like document, which does honor alike to the head and heart of its distinguished author.

☞ The New York Herald thinks it odd enough that Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Calhoun, of South Carolina, should have suddenly become bed-fellows, in opposing the war. We think so too.

☞ The ladies of Charleston, S. C., have presented to Gen. Shields, for the support of of his wounded arm, a sling made of deep blue satin, on which is embroidered in gold cord a Palmetto tree, surrounded with a golden wreath of Shamrock, with the motto—"Jasper sustained the Palmetto—the Palmetto will sustain a Shields." A deserved and beautiful compliment.

☞ The Fredonia Censor does'nt like Gov. Young's views of the Mexican war. In this, it follows, as usual in the wake of Greeley of the Tribune. Its "*sufferings is* intolerable,"

☞ The first number of the "Lancasterian and Chronicle of the Times," by M. D. Holbrook, has been received. It is a large sheet, neatly printed, and advocates the election of Hon. Geo. M. Dallas to the Presidency, and supports democratic measures with ability.

☞ The "Don Quixote" of the Buffalo Republic, proposes to show that the members of the recent Democratic Convention in Ohio, misrepresented the sentiments of their constituents, in recommending Gen. Cass for the Presidency. He is certainly fated to the same mishap of his namesake, when he attacked the wind-mills.

☞ Believing in the old adage, that it's no use arguing with a fool, we leave the Editor of the Commercial's explanation of his consistency on the Mexican war, with the simple remark, that it is just as clear as mud, and as consistent as the boy's proposition *that* because twice two would be four, therefore twice four would be two.

"A LITTLE MORE GRAPE, CAPT. BRAG."

Among the many preambles and resolutions introduced into Congress in regard to the Mexican war by the whigs, none has astonished us more than the following, by the Hon. MOSES HAMPTON, from the Pittsburg district in this State. Never having heard of Mr. H. before he was brought forward as a candidate for Congress, we had judged him to be, from the character of the district which he represents, a decided Clay whig, opposed to the war, and consequently, to the further acquisition of territory as indemnity. In this, it appears, we have been mistaken. The Pittsburg Dispatch, a neutral paper, in speaking of Mr. H. in connection with this movement, says he "is not a man to do any thing in a hurry; he is proverbially under the guidance of his judgment, and we doubt not has well revolved in his own mind the whole influence of his scheme."

Whereas, in pursuance of the existing war with Mexico, a large portion of the territory of that republic has been reduced into our possession by the army and navy of the U. S. and for this and other causes it has become difficult, if not impracticable, to restore a permanent and honorable peace, by any treaty that could be ratified by any constitutional authority in Mexico, which would be recognized and observed by the people and States of that republic, and sanctioned by the President and two-thirds of the Senate of the United States; and as a protracted war will necessarily be attended with a vast expenditure of blood and treasure on the part of the U. S. and probably result in the complete conquest and permanent subjugation of the whole of Mexico; and as the said territory is now *free* and must remain so until its character be changed by local laws enacted by the citizens thereof;

And whereas it is believed, that the people of that country are anxious to secure for themselves and their posterity, that degree of tranquility, liberty, and protection, which we enjoy; and that the prosperity of the people of both countries, and the cause of humanity, peace and civilization, would be promoted by their voluntary union under one confederacy, and the consequent vast enlargement of our home market, and free interchange of their staples and specie for our products and manufactures:

Be it therefore resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any of the States or Territories, within the limits of the republic of Mexico, now occupied by the armies of the United States, or under the *military government thereof, may be admitted* from time to time, as States or Territories of the American Union, upon the free and voluntary application of a majority of the people of such States and Territories for that purpose; and the presentation by them to Congress of a republican constitution or form of government, in conformity with the provisions of the constitution of these U. States.

What the whigs think of Mr. H's proposition, may be gathered from the groans of the Pttisburg Gazette, the organ of federalism in Allegheny county. That paper writhes under the infliction equal to a Mexican lancers after "a little more grape" from Capt, Brag. Hear it:

"Comment is unnecessary. What the united forces of locofocoism failed to do, has been accomplished by one who was selected to fill the post of honor. A locofoco member has been elected by whig votes. He has shown his willingness to sacrifice the honor of the Union, and of the whigs, to the locofocos upon a cardinal principle, and we have no guarantee that he will not abandon the honor and interests of his constituents when internal policy is the subject of debate. The tariff he will abandon, no doubt, with the same facility with which he has abandoned *the whig position on the origin of the war*, and in relation to the conquest of Mexico."

Yes, verily, "comment is unnecessary," yet we will soon find Hon. Moses Hampton, assailed by the whole kennel of whiglings, all eager to fasten the charge upon him of being bought by the Administration.

"Another Daniel come to Judgment."

It will be recollected by our readers, that his Excellency, GOV. YOUNG, of New York, was elected last fall by the combined influence of Anti-Rentism and Greeleyism, in opposition to the Webb, or war portion of the Whig party, in that State. It was therefore natural to suppose he would chime in with Greeley and his Tribune, in his Message, and denounce the war with Mexico, as "unholy, unjust and unnecessary," &c. &c. Such, however, is not the fact—having climb into power and place, on the shoulders of Mr. Greeley, he has no notion of being hurled from that position, by clinging to his fanatical opposition to his country's war, as the following extract from his message, will abundantly show:

In the Legislature of this state in 1846, when the first intelligence was recieved, that American blood had crimsoned the waters of Rio Grande, upon a proposition to appropriate money for the enrolment of troops, in expressing what I then believed to be my duty as a member of that body, I said that "our country is in a state of actual war with Mexico.—None can doubt the cause of that war, they are to me now unimportant. All here known that from the first, I was opposed to the annexation of Texas, but that is now a matter foregone. Texas is now bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh, and they who invade any portion as that country, invade the United States, and I will as soon vote for the enrolment of troops to protect the soil of Texas as to protect that on which I now stand."

Whether the conduct of the government in ordering our army to be marched into that country has been such as it should be or not, is also a foregone conclusion. Our country has been invaded. The blood of our citizens has been shed, and I will sustain that country and those citizens against a foreign enemy, at all times and under all circumstances, "right or wrong." Although these impulsive suggestions were naturally consequent upon the receipt of intelligence that the blood of our people had been shed, such impulses, in matters of this discription, may generally be trusted; and I said nothing which, upon mature consideration, I do no not feel it my duty to reiterate. I do not, however, mean to be understood as saying, nor can such an inference be fairly drawn from anything I have said, that it is unimportant, in a war with a foreign country, that the government should be right. It has everywhere been truly said, that war is among the direst calamities that can befal a nation, particularly if its people have felt the subduing and refining influences of Christianity and civilization; and can only be resorted to for just causes and be justified by a high regard for the integrity and honor of the nation. National honor is not merely etherial, the echo of high soundig works. It is intimately connected with our well being, the power of self preservation, and indeed our very existance as a nation.

The power to declare war is vested in the congress of the United States; and when once engaged in war either by declaration of Congress, or into which we have been involuntarily plunged by the aggressions of a foreign government the power to make peace rests with the President of the United States and the Senate; and that doctrine which teaches obedience to municipal laws whatever their character, until they are modified or repealed, requires of us as citizens of the United States, and in our corporate capacity, as one of the members of the confederacy, to come up to the help of the government against a foreign enemy. However we may have been involved in war, and whatever its causes or objects, such is our condition now. We are in a state of war with Mexico, and in its progress, the country has responded to the demands of patriotism, with a spirit and zeal as pure and ardent as that which burns in the bosom of those who fought the battles of the Revolution. Under officers whose names will live as long as the knowledge of letters, by which their heroic deeds have been recorded, our army have achieved a series of the most brilliant victories known to the history of ancient or modern times.

The country, always indisposed to war, will receive with joy any thing of an honorable peace. But to render a peace honorable, she would demand and has a right to require, that it shall be accompanied with such indemnity, as, upon the page of history, will be an acknowledgment by Mexico, of the superiority of our arms. But of the character and extent of such indemnity. I may not speak in this communication. With the return of peace will come a season of calm deliberation and searching inquiry.

The causes, the conduct and results of the war may be then properly and usefully investigated. But until our enemy shall have been subdued, discussions involving collisions of opinion at home, cannot fail, by exciting false expectations in Mexico, to embarrass negotiations for peace.

I confidently trust, therefore, that such discussions will not be allowed to distract your deliberations as long as there is an enemy in the field. I feel assured that we shall look only to the honor of our flag. How far legislation from you may be demanded, resulting from the war with Mexico, I apprehended cannot at this time be determined."

It will be seen that the Governor assumes the true American ground, that the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, was a portion of Texas, and just as much entitled to the protection of the Government, either to repel invasion or otherwise, as the State of New York,—that any discussion tending to place our country in the wrong, and our enemy in the right, will be giving "aid and comfort to the enemy," and tend to protract the struggle. A more withering and scathing rebuke, than this portion of the message, we think we never read. And so the Tribune and its allies take it, for they do not scruple to impeach, not only the Governor's veracity, but his honesty. With this, however, we have nothing to do—he speaks truth, and assumes the ground of a patriot, and for this we honor him.

☞ The Steamboat Blue Ridge blew up on the Ohio river at 1 o'clock on Saturday night with a tremendous explosion. The whole sunk immediately leaving a portion of the cabin afloat to which the passengers fled; retreated for safety, 70 souls on board of whom 20 or 30 perished; few persons saved any thing, having to go ashore in their night-clothes, the cause of the explosion was from the defective character of the boilers which had been in use 9 years.

☞ Hon. Wyman B. S. Moor has been appointed by the Governor of Main, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Fairfield, until the Legislature shall elect.

☞ Philadelphia city and county has chosen delegates to the 4th of March Convention, favorable to Mr. Dallas.

☞ The St. Louis papers are talking of extending the magnetic telegraph from that place to the Pacific. The distance is 2000 miles, which at $150 a mile would make the total cost $300,000.

☞ A meeting of the friends of Gen. Taylor, was held at Washington city on Wednesday, when sundry speeches were made, and a resolution adopted to do nothing at present.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MESSRS. DURLIN & SLOAN:—I observe in several of the Democratic papers in this State, the name of William Beatty, of Butler, suggested as the democratic candidate for *Canal Commissioner*. Allow me to express, through your paper, my hearty concurrence in the suggestion. Mr. Beatty is well known as an active and influential member of the State Legislature many years since, and afterwards an active representative in Congress, from this State, for two successive Congresses.—He is also well known to those who know him best, to be one of the most uniform, unwavering members of the Democratic party.

A DEMOCRAT.

MESSRS. DURLIN & SLOAN:—There is a circumstance in the political world, peculiarly noticeable, and although small, it is worthy of attention—it is this; the particular care taken by the Whigs to conceal the name of Mr. DALLAS, among those who have been named by the Democratic party, for the Presidency. Even the sleepy Chronicle, of this city, seems to have got the cue, and endeavors to keep back the name of Mr. DALLAS. Look at the last number of that sheet;—It announces to its readers, that "the friends of *Cass* and Buchanan, respectively, had a trial of strength, in Philadelphia city and county a few days since. The *Cassites* came off victorious." Now, does not the editor of that sheet know, that the contest in Philadelphia, was not between the friends of *Cass* and Buchanan, but that the delegates favorable to Mr. DALLAS, were elected? If he knew any thing about it, he must have known that.—Now why is this concealment carefully persevered in by our Whig brethren? Is it not because they are particularly anxious Mr. DALLAS should not be the candidate, well knowing, that if nominated, he would more certainly than any other, obtain the entire democratic vote, and therefore more certainly than any other, be elected! And his election more than any other, would expose the falsehoods of their political prophecies a year or two since, of ruin to the country, on the passage of the tariff law of 1846!

I observe in connection with this, a disposition also on the part of some of the friends of Mr. *Buchanan*, not to let the naked truth of *Mr. Dallas'* rapidly growing popularity come to light. A letter writer for the Harrisburgh Union, in speaking of the meeting in Philidelphia, says: "*Mr. Buchanan's* friends made a glorious fight here, and have reason to be proud of their strength in the *home of Mr. Dallas.*" "Glorious fight," indeed! to be defeated! But this writer is very careful not to state the result of the popular expression in *Lancaster* county, the home of Mr. Buchanan; and where also delegates were chosen favorable to Mr. *Dallas*. In the face of their manifestations, another letter writer in the same paper, speaks as though there was no other name in Pennsylvania connected with the Presidency, but that of Mr. Buchanan—as though there was nobody

entitled to the appellation of "*favorite son of Pennsylvania*," but his own favorite.

These efforts, of the Whigs on the one hand, and the friends of another democratic candidate on the other, will prove alike unavailing. The name of Mr. Dallas cannot be concealed—his statesman-like *virtues* are well known—and need only be known, to entitle him, with an intelligent public, to a decided preference over all other candidates named.

A DEMOCRAT.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 4, 1848.

House of Representatives.—This being the day appointed by the Constitution for the meeting of the General Assembly, a quorum of gentlemen, elected members of the House of Representatives, assembled in its hall at noon.

JESSE MILLER, Esq., Secretary of the Commonwealth, having been introduced, presented the several returns of the last election of the House of Representatives, agreeable to the provisions of the act of July 2, 1839. The returns were read by Mr. FLEMING, Clerk of the last House. Ninety-eight members answered to their names.

On motion, the members present then proceeded to the election of a Speaker, and the vote being taken as provided in sect. 11, Art. 1, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, the result was as follows:

Wm. F. Packer, of Lycoming, Dem. 63 votes.
Geo. Hadley, of Chester, Whig, 33 votes.
Scattering, 2

General Packer was thereupon declared duly elected, by the tellers, and returned thanks briefly and pertinently. He then took the requisite qualifications, and afterwards administered the same to the members.

The usual committees to wait upon the Governor and the Senate, were appointed, and after the transaction of other mere preliminaries, the House adjourned to meet to-morrow.

Senate.—At 3 o'clock, P. M., the members of the Senate convened in their chamber.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth was announced, and presented the returns of the new Senators elected.

The roll being called, thirty-three Senators answered to their names.

WILLIAM F. SMALL, whose credentials were presented last winter, but did not take his seat, having been on volunteer service in Mexico, was sworn in.

Senators then proceeded, on motion, to the choice of a Speaker. On the first ballot the vote stood—

William Williamson, of Chester, (W.) 19
John Hill, of Westmoreland, (Dem.) 12
Scattering, 2

The committee to inform the House of organization, and the Joint Committee to wait on the Governor, were appointed.

The Senate adjourned to-morrow, at 10 o'clock.

JANUARY 5, 1848.

The House met to-day at 11 o'clock. The Speaker laid before it a statement of the affairs and condition of the Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike Company; also, a report of the National Medical Institution of the United States.

A small discussion arose this morning on an amendment to strike from the rules No. 52, which provides for a private calendar, which was lost. Several members asked leave to withdraw petitions and documents—all of a private and unimportant nature. The House has concurred in the resolution adopted by the Senate in relation to the joint rules.

Mr. Fernon read in his place a bill to regulate the hours of labor.

Mr. Krick, a supplement to the act relating to the Erie and Waterford Turnpike Company.

Mr. Ives, one to authorize Field Officers of the brigade, 9th division, to hold appeals in certain cases.

Mr. Kerr, one for a new county out of Crawford and Warren, to be called Decatur. Several of a private character were presented, when on motion the following nominations were made:

Clerk,—dem., Wm. Jack, Westmoreland; Whig—David Fleming, Dauphin. Sergeant at Arms,—dem., Mr. McCreevy, Philadelphia city; Whig,—James M. Morehead, Westmoreland.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth, was announced at 12 o'clock, and presented the Message of the Governor.

Mr. Keatley offered a resolution ordering the printing of 3000 copies in English, and 1000 in German. The House then adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Senate.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by the Speaker. On motion of Mr. Darsie, they then proceeded to the nomination of candidates for the chief clerkship. Mr. King nominated Samuel W. Pearson, of Somerset—and the nominations here closed. On motion nominations were then made for assistant Clerk and the officers of the Senate. Mr. Darsie nominated Jno M. Sullivan, of Butler, assistant Clerk. Mr. Matthias nominated James T. Desmond, of Philadelphia, Transcriber; Mr. Sadler, J. H. McCauley, of Franklin; Mr. Benner, (Dem.) Miles M. Tulley. Mr. Boas nominated Wm. Eastburn, of Monroe, Sergeant at Arms. Mr. Harris nominated W. P. Brady, of Clinton, Assistant Sergeant at Arms.

Mr. Rich nominated J. W. Cowell, of Bucks, Doorkeeper.

Mr. Richards nominated Benj. H. Godshall of Montgomery, Assistant Doorkeeper.

Mr. Smyser nominated Philip Weber, Messenger.

The joint committee appointed to wait on the Governor and to inform him of the organization of the Legislature, made their report; and on motion of Mr. Sanderson the Senate then took a recess until ½ before 12 o'clock.

The Senate convened at the hour fixed, and the Message of the Governor was presented by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and read. 2000 copies in English and 500 in German were ordered to be printed, and the Senate then adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

On the 6th and 7th nothing of consequence was done in either House, except the offering of resolutions of sympathy with the Pope,—to vote a sword to Gen. Cadwalader, and the appointment of the Standing Committees in the House.

☞ Readers! we do not wish to inflict upon you too constant notices of what is to be found in our advertising columns, worthy of your attention,—nor do we wish you to believe we are always paid for puffing an article into notice. We are not now puffing "Vaughn's Lithontriptic," for in justice to the medicine, we must say it stands so high that ours would never give it a great or altitude—if it rises any higher it must be on its own intrinsic merits it is already far above any other Panacea of the age. While upon the subject we will give an extract from a letter dated

"NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 17, 1846.

MR. G. C. VAUGHN.—I have the pleasure to write for more Lithontriptic, and will inform you that I have made it my purpose to learn the result of the trial of every bottle sold. It has far exceeded my most sanguine expectations. It is a great article. A man of my acquaintance has been under medical care for a long time, confined to his bed with gravel—*he is now able to attend to his business.* Such has been its effect in all kinds of complaints—it will have a great sale, &c. &c. Yours, F. L. ALLEN.

Reader! get a pamphlet and read about it. The Agent has them to give away. Look into our columns for Vaughn's Lithontriptic—the Great American Remedy."

☞ IMPORTANT TO MANY.—The most distinguished Physicians of the age concur in extolling the virtues of *Merchant's Extract of Buchu*; and the eminent Dr. McDowell who was the first in Europe to notice the good effects of the Buchu in relieving many, and effectually curing several cases of urinary diseases attended by general impaired health, has published several interesting cases setting forth the obstinacy of those complaints, the striking effects of this remedy, and the inefficacy of all others previously used. See advertisement.

MARRIED:—On the 30th ult., in LeBoeuff, by the Rev. Mr. Cleveland, Dr. E. P. Miller, of Waterford, and Miss Margaret Ann Dey, of the former place.

On the 11th inst., by J. E. Lee, Esq., Mr. Peter Mallick and Miss Margaret Coon; all of North East.

MATS—A good assortment of buggy, gate and door Mats for sale cheap by
Dec. 11. H. COOK.

By Telegraph from New York.

NEW Scarlet Bonnet Ribbons.—A few pieces just received by express, (26th arrival we believe,) at the Jew store of
MOSES KOCH, No. 1, Commercial Exchange.
Erie, January 15, 1848. 35

Great Inducements

TO PERSONS WISHING TO BUY CHEAP GOODS.

The subscriber, wishing to make room for an entire new stock of Dry Goods in the spring, will dispose of his present choice stock of Fall and winter Goods at a very small advance from New York cost; comprising Muslin de Lains, Ginghams, Oregon and California Plaids, Cashmeres, Alpaccas, &c. &c. and in short, everything in the Dry Good line.

Persons having cash to pay for Goods, will find it greatly to their advantage to call, as I feel confident you can save 25 or 30 per cent by purchasing of me, as I am bound to sell Goods, for cash, cheaper than any other man in the western country. Call and see, at the old Hardware Store, one door east of the Eagle.

HENRY CADWELL.
Erie, January 15, 1848.

Stearine Candles.

The subscribers have now on hand, at their Store and Factory, a large quantity of mould Stearine Candles; an excellent article, which they will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for lard.

W. C. & R. P. HULBURT.
January 13, 1848. 35

STRAY CATTLE.—Strayed from the subscriber, about the first of June last, two 3 year old steers; one red, and the other a black, rather inclined to a brown; no artificial marks, except the black has lost a portion of its tail.—Also, at the same time, two 3 year old Heifers; one a brown, and the other a red and white spotted—no artificial marks; whoever will give information where said cattle can be found, shall be liberally rewarded.

D. G. WELCH.
Millcreek, January 15, 1848. 3t35

ESTRAY COW AND CALF.—Came to the enclosure of the subscriber, living in Millcreek township, a large light red cow, with a calf nearly a year old. Said cow has lopped horns and the ends of them sawed off—no other artificial marks recollected. The owner of said cow and calf, is requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

ABNER MITCHELL.
Millcreek, January 16, 1848. 3t35

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Arthur Olney, dec'd, of Fairview. All persons indebted, are requested to make settlement; and all persons having claims, will present them for adjustment.

D. H. CHAPMAN, Administrator.
Fairview, January 15, 1848. 6t35

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary have been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of Elisha Pinney, deceased, of McKean township. Persons indebted to said estate, or having claims against the same, are requested to call and present them properly authenticated for settlement, and settle their indebtedness.

RACHEL PINNEY & MARTIN PINNEY, } Executors.
McKean, January 15, 1848. 6t35

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

To all creditors, legatees, and other persons interested.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their administration on the estates of those persons deceased and guardian accounts whose names are undermentioned in the office of the Register for the probate of wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the county of Erie, and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on the second wednesday in Feburary next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the court house in Erie—

1847, November 4. Account of Smith Jackson and Carson Graham, administrators of the estate of Robert McCracken, deceased, late of the borough of Erie.

Nov. 6. Account of Mrs. J. A. Cook, administratrix of George Cook, deceased, who was administrator of Elisha M. Cook, deceased, late of Elkcreek township, by her agent, James M'Dowell, Jr.

Dec. 27. Account of Hiram Daggett, adm'nistrator of Philander Daggett, deceased, late of Girard township.

Dec. 31. Account of Betsey Dodge and John Dodge, executors of John Dodge, deceased, late of Harborcreek township.

1848, Jan. 1. Account of John Ward and John Moorhead, executors of John Allen, deceased, late of North East township.

THOMAS MOORHEAD, Jr., Register.
January 10, 1848.

Heaves—Heaves—Heaves.

THERE never was a remedy discovered, by the ingenuity of man, for removing diseases from Horses, that equalled COLEMAN'S HEAVE POWDERS, in curing that most troublesome, obstinate and dangerous complaint. If a case is at all curable, these powders will just as surely remove it as they are taken. This is no fiction, as many of the most respectable persons in different parts of the country, can testify from actual trial. One, two or three bottles at most, is all that is necessary to cure the worst cases and recent cases; and also in cough and where the wind has been injured, ONE bottle will be found of great service. And what is the cost of two or three bottles compared to the loss of even an ordinary horse? Try it then, you who have horses suffering for the want of such an article. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by

CARTER & BRO., Erie,
BOYD, VINCENT & CO., Waterford,
B. C. TOWN & CO., North East,
35 S. STEWART & CO., Concord.

TOBACCO, CIGARS AND SNUFF.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

B. A. CRAIN, would respectfully inform the citizens of Erie, and vicinity, that he has opened a Store for the sale of

TOBACCO CIGARS AND SNUFF,

on French Street, between Sterrett and Osborn's, directly opposite the Reed House, where he offers for sale a large and superior Stock of the above articles a little cheaper for Cash than ever before offered in this Market.

For proof call and examine quality and prices.
Erie, Nov. 6, 1847

Something New.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public the arrival from New York of an extensive assortment of Goods in their line, embracing

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

Plated and Britannia, Ware, Girandoles, Solar and Camphene Lamps, Looking glasses, Bohemian glassware, spectacles, fancy goods and thousands of useful and ornamental articles for the Holydays, which are offered at reduced prices.

Having selected Watches with unusual care from late importations, those wishing a good Time piece for little money will do well to buy.

Our thanks are due our patrons for favors conferred in times past, especially for patronage received in our new store on State street, and hope by attention to business to retain our old and make many new customers.

N. B. Particular attention given to the repairing of all kinds of Watches. Watch work, requiring Engines, which generally is done in the larger cites, attended to on short notice.

Goods received by Express every few days from New York during the winter.

G. LOOMIS & Co.
State street, nearly opposite Eagle Hotel and next door to Spafford's Bookstore.
Nov. 20. 1847.

Pekin Tea Company's Agency.

NO. 5, REED HOUSE.

IT can be no longer doubted that the establishment of the above agency in Erie, has enabled buyers to obtain tea from twenty-five to thirty-three and a third per cent less than formerly, and has consequently reduced somewhat the profits of the old dealers—It's no wonder then that they wince under it, and by raising the cry of "humbug" endeavor to injure the credit of these *Teas*, but they can't do it. Spit out your venom and ill-natured witticisms, gentlemen, they are perfectly harmless, a discerning public know full well the motives prompting you. These teas do and will sell, notwithstanding, because they are *better* and *cheaper* than can be had elsewhere, and because they are *fresh* and put up so they will *keep* fresh any length of time. Every package is warranted *full weight* exclusive of the paper and foil; these are facts and no "*humbug*," as all who have tried the teas know! and those that have not may. Buyers will please not confound names. The only place in Erie where the Pekin Company's tea can be had, is at No 5, Reed House. of

BURTON & PERKINS.
Erie. Dec. 4, 1847. 29

OLIVE OIL—A superior article for family use for sale very low by H. COOK.

SUGAR.—Pulverized, Crushed, Muscovado, Porto Rico and N. O. Sugars lower than ever at No. 5 Bonnell Block.
Dec. 11. H. COOK.

By Express!

WE have just received from New York, one piece of very fine twilled French Black Cloth; one piece, plain of the manufacture of Forstman & Hoffman; three pieces French Doeskin cassimere, for pants; a variety of Plaids, Stripes, &c. for pants; two boxes of French cravats; a few embroidered Paris waistcoat patterns; black and brown silk and worsted Serges. We feel confident that the above articles cannot be equalled in this city.

G. B. & I. H. KEENE.
Erie, January 8, 1848. 4t34

Administrator's Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of Ann T. wilkinsion, deceased.—All persons indebted, are requested to make settlement; and all persons having claims, will present them for adjustment.

LANSON WILKINSON, Administrator.
Erie, January 8, 1848. 6t34

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between William E. Willis and Amos C. Landon, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm, will settle with Wm. E. Willis, to whom all the accounts and demands of the firm have been transferred.

WM. E. WILLIS.
AMOS C. LANDON.
January 8, 1848. 1t34

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County, Pa:

THE petition of A. C. Hilton of the East Ward of the Borough of Erie in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies in said East Ward. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

A. C. HILTON.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the East Ward of the Borough of Erie in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that A. C. Hilton the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

OTIS LAPHAM,	A. W. BREWSTER,
JAMES M'CREA,	MOSES KOCH,
JACOB KOCH,	T. G. COLT,
C. SIEGEL,	F. DUTTLINGER,
J. C. BROWN,	THO. McCARTER,
WM T. DOWNS,	S. R. DEWY
	M. W. KEITH.

Erie, Jan. 8, 1848. 3t34

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County, Pa:

THE petition of Andrew Boylan of the East Ward of the Borough of Erie in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house now occupied by himself, called the Lafayette Hotel in said East Ward.—He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c,

ANDREW BOYLAN.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the East Ward of the Borough of Erie in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Andrew Boylan the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

OTIS LAPHAM,	E. D. GUNNISON,
SAMUEL AGNEW,	M. MAYER,
SAMUEL HAYS,	H. WADSWORTH,
C. M. TIBBALS,	M. GOODWIN,
DANIEL DOBBINS,	A. W. BREWSTER,
J. C. BROWN,	S. E. GOODWIN,
	JOHN S. BROWN.

Erie, Jan. 8, 1848. 3t34

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

The petition of James Brawley of Harborcreek township, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers. He would therefore humbly pray your honors to grant him a license to keep a public house at his old stand, six miles east of Erie, on the Buffalo road.

JAMES BRAWLEY.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the township of Harborcreek, do certify that James Brawley, the above applicant, is a man of good reputation for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the entertaining strangers and travelers,— that such inn or tavern is necessary for the public convenience.

O H HADLOCK,	FRANK. STILLMAN,
HENRY H BURGESS	WM H MIDDAUGH,
ALMOND FULLER,	D E FLOWER,
C HULL,	AARON TWITCHELL,
J BECHAM,	FRED'K OHLWEILER
J BENNETT,	WM. VINTON,
	THOS. CALDWELL.

Harborcreek, January 8, 1848. 3t34

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

The petition of Linus Lampman of Girard township in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the Globe Inn, the house he now occupies in said township. He therefore prays the honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern; and he as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

LINUS LAMPMAN.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Girard township in said county, in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Linus Lampman the above named applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

MATSON GODFREY,	WM CUDNEY,
A CORRELL, JR.	H R BEERS,
JAMES LAUGHLIN,	HENRY KEITH,
JNO DEVENPORTE,	LUTHER CANFIELD,
ANSON BADGER,	WM CROSS,
JAMES CROSS,	M G ANDERSON.

Girard, Pa., January 8, 1848. 3t34

TO the Judges of the court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the county of Erie.—The petition of John Sisson of the Borough of Edinboro in the county of Erie aforesaid, humbly sheweth that your petitioner has provided himself with suitable accommodations for keeping a house of public entertainment at the stand or house owned and occupied by himself, in said borough; and therefore prays your honors to grant him a license for the same; and will ever pray, &c.

JOHN SISSON.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the said borough of Edinboro, do certify that a tavern or public house of entertainment, is necessary for the accommodation of the public and for the entertaining of strangers and travelers in said borough; and that the petitioner, John Sisson, is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers.

W C Hanson,	Simeon Meacham,
Geo Gillaspie,	Joseph Hart,
Jude Bartlet,	Farrun Hart,
C P Roberts,	N C Austin,
Martin Gillaspie,	T Hawkins,
George Evans,	A C Culbertson,
John A Culbertson.	

Edinboro, January 8, 1848. 3t34

TO the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie county.—The petition of Daniel Shryock of the west ward of the borough of Erie in said county, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the house he now occupies, called the 'Our House,' in said west ward. He therefore prays the honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern; and he as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

DANIEL SHRYOCK.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the west ward of the borough of Erie, in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Daniel Shryock, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Chas. M Reed,	Alfred King,
John Hughes,	E Babbitt,
Alexander Hughes,	Geo. A Elliot,
S W Keefer,	H Bates,
D Zimmerman,	William Kelley,
John Cummings,	P H Oliver,
	J H Williams.

Erie, Pa., January 8, 1848. 3t34

Fresh Groceries.

JUST received by latest arrival, at the old stand of Hitchcock & Zimmerly, a well selected stock of FRESH GROCERIES, of every description for family use, such as Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Alsdice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger, Molasses, Oils, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Tobacco, Fruit, Nuts, &c., which are offered on terms that cannot fail to suit our customers. Please give us a call,

N. B.—All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for groceries.

Dec. 11. A. H. HITCHCOCK.

TO the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie county, Pa.—The petition of Wm. A. Besly, of the township of Harborcreek in said county, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the house he now occupies in said township. He therefore prays the honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern; and he, as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

WM. A. BESLY.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the township of Harborcreek in which the above named inn or tavern prayed to be licensed, is proposed to be kept, do certify that Wm. A. Besly the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers.

Joseph Greenwood,	Franklin Stillman,
Plara Elliott,	A. Stillman,
Southmayd Stillman,	Chas F Kendrick,
John Dodge,	Chas W Kendrick,
Henry Chatfield,	Solomon McCumber
Hiram Crowell,	W Taggart,
	Wm S Stinson.

Harborcreek, January 8, 1848. 3:34

TO the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.—The petition of Robert Smiley, of Union township in said county, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies in said township. He therefore prays the honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern; and he, in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

ROBERT SMILEY.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Union township, in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Robert Smiley, the above named applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers; and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travelers.

Ethel Shelmidine,	James Bennett,
Wm. Mayfield,	Henry Mallory,
Daniel Sayye,	Thomas Dunham
W. O. Black,	A. Parks,
John Smiley,	Lewis Rathbone,
D. Dunham,	C. Q. Brown,
A. Dunham,	A. Tourtellott,
Marshall Niles,	Wm. Smiley.

Union, January 8, 1848. 3:34

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie county, Pa:

The petition of F. A. Hantz, of the west ward of the borough of Erie in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house known as the Extension House in said west ward. He therefore prays the honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c,

F A HANTZ.

We, the the subscribers, citizens of the west ward of Erie, in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that F. A. Hantz, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Chas. M. Reed,	J. H. Williams,
Geo. A. Elliot,	B. F. Sloan,
Robt. cochran,	Porter Kelsey,
A. Beebe,	William Kelley,
S. W. Keefer;	W. W. Loomis,
Wm. M. Gallagher,	Geo Berriman,
L. G. Reno,	A. P. Durlin.

Erie, Pa., January 8, 1848. 3.34

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County, Pa.:

The petition of John Adam Wild, of the East Ward of the Borough of Erie, Erie county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the Franklin House, now kept by him in said borough. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

JOHN ADAM WILD.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the East Ward of the borough of Erie, in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that John Adam Wild, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

C. Siegel,	H. L. Brown,
C. F. Dieffenbach,	G. Witter,
John Casey,	Fred. Schneider,
Christian Kusmaul,	H. Hishman, Jr.
F. Knobloch,	Moses Koch,
John Gabel,	Daniel Dobbins,
	C. M. Tibbals.

Erie, Pa., January 8, 1848. 3:34

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County, Pa:

The petition of Humphrey Scott of Girard township, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies in said township. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, in duty bound, will pray, &c.

HUMPHREY SCOTT.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Girard township in said county, in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Humphrey Scott, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	JAMES CROSS,
OLIVER CROSS,	JNO. DEVINPORT,
ANSON BADGER,	LUTHER CANFIELD,
HENRY DEVINPORT,	JOSEPH TURNER,
GEORGE TROUT,	JAMES MILES,
JOSEPH DAYTON,	J M SILSBY.
WM. SILVERTHORN.	

Girard, January 8, 1848. 3:34

NEW CONCERN.

H. COOK begs leave to call the attention of the public to a large and well selected stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

which have been purchased for cash and will positively be sold lower than articles of the same quality can be purchased in town as all can satisfy themselves by calling at No. 5 Bonnell Block State Street.

Erie, Dec. 11, 1847. 30

Wines and Liquors.

JUST received at No. 1, Perry Block, a good assortment of Wines and Liquors, for Medicines, Sacramental, Mechanical and ALL other purposes, among which may be found the following;

Pale Brandy;	Otard Brandy,
Cogniac do,	St. Croix Rum,
Jamaica Rum,	N. England do
Holland Gin;	Pine Apple Gin;
Port Wine,	Maderia Wine,
Scotch Whiskey	Irish Whiskey.
Monongahela do	Common do.

Dec. 11 T. W. MOORE.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Erie, Pa., January 1, 1848.

☞Persons calling for letters on this list will please say they are advertized. Two cents (the cost of advertising) is charged on every letter in addition to the regular postage.

Alexander, Mis Mary J
Anderson James 2
Anderson Prof H
Allen Silas
Aurngley J
Angion Cliner
Blildy Mary
Baker Leonard
Blake Mrs Catharine
Bliss John H 2
Brewer Daniel
Brooks Samuel
Brown Jared
Brown Miss Charlotte
Brown John G
Brown O H
Blair James
Brindle, Charlotte
Brace Hiram
Blake Rachel
Breed Climena
Breed J H
Bell W Edwin
Bardwell Rev J P
Bainbridge Wm T
Beals W N

Kissinger Jacob
King Nancy A
Knoyle Griffith
Kelley Mason
Kelley James
Kincade Andy
Kelly E L
Knapp Mrs Mary
Kellogg Miss Weltha
Leahy Patrick
Lord Sarah E
Lee Daniel
Litchfield E W
Litts capt J W
Lent John
Lyman Isaac
Logan Miss July Ann
Lawrence Julia A
Lee Lawrence
Lyde Samuel M
Larcock Hugh
McOmber Miss Ida Ann
McGreger J W
McFayden capt J
McConnell Robert
McKnofty Hugh

Berghold Geo
Birchard Delila 2
Bigger Joseph H
Belnap Gilbert
Barle Peter 2
Bennett John H
Bishop Stephen L
Burley Richard
Butler Frederick
Baldwin Mrs Abbagail
Beveridge Rev J
Bean Wm A
Bartholomew John W
Barnet Richard
Baker Wm H
Baker Leonard
Barton I & L
Barratt James Edwin
Buell J W
Bumpus J R
Burgess Amos
Bowers Isaac
Boyne John
Booff Phelip
Butler J H 2
Burdick John N
Clark Miss Nancy A
Clarke James A
Crotty Pierre
Crouch Mr
Craty Patrick 2
Clark Isaac A
Clark A M 2
Click Miss Mary
Church Amos
Crunn William
Clark Mrs J P
Croskey Miss Eliza
Church Chester D
Clark J V 2
Crane A W
Chipman Edward W 2
Caldwell James B
Card Henry C
Carnel Matilda
Calagan Ann
Cornell E B 3
Caldwell Harriet
Carter Walter Franklin
Curry Mary J
Colt Angeline
Cooper Sarah Malvina
Colton James B
Coon Rev W J
Cooper Wm
Cole E M 2
Dean L P
Daniels Mrs Martha
Davis George
Dean Leonard M 2
Day W T 2
Deane M S
Dodge Seth V
Dorn Simeon
Denning Thomas
Dunn Harvey
Dustin Lucy A
Dunn David
Dye Daniel W
Duncan Mrs Margaret
Dunn Mrs Robert
Dougherty Thomas
Dunn Hervey
Furfold Barney
Dunbar Miss Mary
Doll Conroth
Done Samuel A
Evans Joshua
Eckert Zepheniah
Epple Andrew
Ely H B
Elliott Margret
Edwards Daniel
Elliot James
Ernst Solomon
Folwell Huldah
Fales Miss Mary
Falkner Wm H
Fisher John
Fraley Joseph
Ferrin Mrs Mary J
Farnesworth M A
Francis Alvin
Forsyth D C
Frey Martin
Foster Robert
Fink Jacob
Filley Mr
French John
Frener Samuel
Frey, Isaac
Foster Harrison
Fraley Joseph
Grandson Mrs
Gilman Alfort
Gould D A
Graham capt John
Gray David S
Gillet Chester W
Gleason Wm B
Garner Joseph
Gordon Parmelia M
Graham Elizabeth
Grubb Alicia
Grubb Mr
Gray Adelia M
Gront Srow
Gunnison E D
Greenleaf Rush
Hartwell John
Hayes Lester
Harper Sanford
Hicks Robert
Hegerty Gulen
Hampson Robert
Harman Robt
Harlow Catharine
Haybarger Margaret
Haney Michael
Hampson John
Hampson Robt Jr
Hagurty Michael
Hays Mrs Mary
Hinton Mrs Olive
Hosmer Ann
Hughs Edward
How Newton
Hunter Thomas
Hays Miss Arminda
Hume P
Holmes Eli P
Howe John F
Hull Lewis A.
Hyland John
Huntsbarger Abram
Jones Sophia A
Jones Jesse
Jackson Andrew W
Jones William
Jourdan James
Johnson Wm or Israel Booth
Jones Bradford
Johnson Martha
Jackson Catharine
Jewell Levi
Jones John J
Jackson W
Jones Geo
Jones Ephram
Johnson William R
Johnson Miss Caroline H
Johnson James
Ketchum R D 2
Killoran Susanna
Kellogg Ralph

McGillie James
McNair Robert
McGlinn James
McGinley James
McLaughlin Thomas
McClure Samuel
Magill James
Malluliew John
Magill Charles J
Martin John R
Masten Franklin
May John
Maxwell Shelden
Miller Luis
Mahony Mhael
Miller Lidia J F
Mills Thomas
Mills Richard 2
Malton William
Martin Huldah
Mills John
Metcalf Philandee
Miller Miss Mary J
Mguire Patrick
Marshal James
Michel Wm
May "Miss Abygal"
Marshall W
Mills Thomas
Moran Wm
Moore P W 2
Menes Barbara
Murrey J
Munn Margerret
Moore Mary L
Molly Roger
Morris Elenor
Meese John
Moore Louisa
Musser Henry R
Mooney James
Murphy Patrick
Morgan Mrs Abbalina
Neibel Mrs Salome
Nichols Mary 2
Neans J Rea
Nilles Mathias
Nernon J S
Osborn James
O'Haire M
Oberkirch Michael
Philo Dr 2
Peck Lewis 2
Powers & co Messrs 2
Preuddit Robert
Pease Fidelia
Padan H L
Parker Richard A
Putney Polly
Potter Martin
Parker Edward 2
Potts Freman
Pope Nathaniel
Pitt Bear
Pehco David
Parmater Mis Lydia
Parker Richard A
Pinney Henry
Parker Ira
Patton John E
Parke Mrs Miraetta
Peters John
Piearener Peter
Round Joseph 2
Remor Elize
Reed Miss Martha
Reed John
Rathbun A J
Ripley Edward
Richards Capt L F
Ross Mrs
Roach Mrs Mary
Roberts Lyman 2
Robinson John & Wm
Russell T L
Rogers Anson
Rogers Mrs A A
Robinson Catharine
Rogers Abbey A
Russell Mrs Elizabeth
Spaulding Berkibus
Smith Mrs Rhoda
Sweney John
Smith Thomas A
Smith Miss Susan
Smith Jesse
Sherman W O 2
Snell Wm L
Shirwood Alanson
Smith Daniel S 2
Scoulter Miss Mary
Shannell Patrick
Snyder Jacob
Slocum Lewis
Scott John
Sprague H O
Swap Andrew Jr
Smith A B
Smith David
Steel James
Stout Dr J B
Stuyvesant Christian
Stewart Arch'd
Stone W G 4
Stevens Wm
Seeley Horatio
Savage H K
Simulon Elizabeth
Sulivan John
Sewell Ebenezer
Saddler Benjamin
Sailsbury Samantha
Southerland Permelia 2
Shear Jasper
Thomas Wm
Tracy Asahel B
Truby Joseph Rev 2
Thomas Christian
Tompkins Ann F
Turrell Manlius
Tolls Ebenezer
Thomas Christian
Vandyke Wm
Van Vleck Dorcey
Whitley Louisa C
White Thomas
Whitcomb Mrs Sarah A
Waight Peter
Wright Fred'k
Whitcomb Josiah
Walker Lydia L
Waterberry Geo S
Webster Anno
Warren Austin E
Weigel Sam'l
Weaver Wm
Warren Albert J
Watson James
Willie Isaac C
Williams Henry
Weeks P S
Warren Nancy
Williams Samuel
Warner Augustus
Winegar Benjamin
Webster Mary
Webster Miss Anna
Webster Isaac
Winslow Miss Mary
Wilson Josiah F
Wadsworth Mr
Wagner Mary
Wagner Abraham
Wagner John
Woodbridge Henry E

GERMAN LETTERS.

Kirsher Jacob
John B Desch 3
Leonard Oct
Heinrich Hoffman
Jacob Hirsch
Adam Wild
Gottlieb Friedman
Franz Spath
Marcele Derbieus
Margaretha Friederich
Gansmer & Sanner
Penrick Schnor
Adam Fralick
Mrs George Quin
Jacob Gorenflo
Michiel Mehl
Heinrich Deininger
Mecanter Wellber
George Grethler
Heinrich Knobloch
Gusmann Backer
F Gieck
Fran Schleiger
John Kuhn Jr
Balthaser Schmitt
Franklin Schneider
Moritz Suker
Carl Dees
Jaquar Platz

Franz Metz
John Geo Keiser
Philip Smith
Philip Breck
P Zann
Jacob Jugle
John Cronenberger
August Pape
Barbara Runser
George Brand
George Mehler
Christian Shultz
Goodleap Beatley
Valentine Shultz
Johannes Bozler
Andres Kohler
Peter Lich
George Wietz
Johann Bar
Balthaser Sheisler
Samuel Weltzet
George Grethler
John Sclonfelt
Petter Bergamer
John Eckart
Jacob Kilson
Erhard Shitz
Wilhelm Meyer

ROBERT COCHRAN, P. M.

THE best assortment of Band Boxes in the county for sale by H. COOK.
Jan. 1.

RAISINS—Best quality by the Box or single lb., at No. 5, Bonnell Block, state street.
Jan. 1. H. COOK.

SHOT by the bag or lb. and the article to send it away. At No 3, American Block.

SUGARS.—Loaf, Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, Porto Rico, Havana, New Orleans Sugar for sale at No. 1, Perry Block.
Aug. 28. T. W. MOORE.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

WESTERN NEW YORK

COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

207 Main St. Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. G. C. VAUGHN'S

Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture

THIS celebrated remedy is constantly increasing its fame by the many cures it is making

ALL OVER THE WORLD.

It has now become the only medicine for family use, and is particularly recommended for

DROPSY;

all stages of this complaint immediately relieved, no matter of how long standing. *See pamphlet for testimony.*

GRAVEL,

and all diseases of the urinary organs; for these distressing complaints it *stands alone*; no other article can relieve you; and the cures testified to will convince the most skeptical: see pamphlet. Liver complaint, bilious diseases,

FEVER AND AGUE.

To the great West especially, and wherever these complaints prevail this medicine is offered.

NO MINERAL AGENT,

no deleterious compound is a part of this mixture; it cures these diseases with certainty and celerity; and does not leave the system torpid. See pamphlet.

PILES, a complaint of a most painful character is IMMEDIATELY RELIEVED,

and a cure follows by a few days use of this article; it is *far before any other preparation for this disease*, or for any other disease originating from impure blood. See pamphlet.

Debility of the System,

weak back, weakness of the kidneys, &c. or inflammation of same, *is immediately relieved by a few days use of this medicine*, and a cure is always a result of its use. It stands as

A Certain Remedy

for such complaints, and also for derangements of the female frame,

Irregularities, Suppressions,

painful menstruations. No article has ever been offered except this which would touch this kind of derangements. It may be relied upon as a sure and effective remedy, and did we feel permitted to do so could give

A Thousand Names

as proof of cures in this distressing class of complaints.—See pamphlet. All broken down, debilitated constitutions from the effect of mercury, will find the bracing power of this article to act immediately, and the poisonous mineral eradicated from the system.

Eruptive Diseases

will find the alternative properties of this article

Purify the Blood,

and drive such diseases from the system. See pamphlet for testimony of cures in all diseases, which the limits of an advertisement will not permit to be named here. Agents give them away; they contain 32 pages of certificates of high character, and a stronger

Array of Proof

of the virtues of a medicine, never appeared. It is one of the peculiar features of this article that it never fails to benefit in any case, and if bone and muscle are left to build upon let the emaciated and lingering invalid HOPE ON, and keep taking the medicine as long as there is an improvement. The proprietor would CAUTION THE PUBLIC against a number of articles which come out under the head of

Sarsaparillas, Syrups, &c.

as cures for Dropsy, Gravel, &c. *They are good for nothing*, and concocted to gull the unwary; TOUCH THEM NOT. Their inventors never thought of curing such diseases till this article had done it. A particular study of the pamphlet is earnestly solicited. Agents and all who sell the article are GLAD TO CIRCULATE gratuitously.

Put up in 30 oz. bottles, at $2; 12 oz at $1 each—the largest holding 6 oz more than two small bottles. *Look out and not get imposed upon.* Every bottle has "Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture," blown upon the glass, the *written* signature of G. C. Vaughn, Buffalo, *stamped on the cork.* None other are genuine. Prepared by Dr. G.C. Vaughn, and sold at the Principal Office, 207 Main street, Buffalo, at wholesale and retail. No attention given to letters unless post paid—*orders from regularly constituted Agents excepted*; post paid letters, or verbal communications soliciting advice, promptly attended to, gratis.

Office devoted exclusively to the sale of this article, 132 Nassau street, New York city; 295 Essex st. Salem, Mass. and by the principal druggists throughout the United States and Canada, as Agents. For sale by

Carter & Brother and Burton & Perkins, Erie; C. W. Burton, Meadville; Dr. C. Baker, Sparta; B C Town & Co North East; L L Jones & Co Girard; D S Smith, Bridgwater; B Magoffin, Mercer; Hall & Haskins, Pine Grove; M Wilson, Sugar Grove; Boyd & Vincent, Waterford; D. M Williams and J D Summerton, Warren. 1y33

Wanted.

TEN Thousands Bushels Corn,

500	"	Rye,
10000	"	Oats,
5000	"	Barley,
5000	"	Wheat,
5000	"	Beans,

5000 Dollars in Canal Bonds, at the store of
Dec. 18 H. CADWELL.

Arrival No. 20.

JUST received by Express the choicest assortment of Gimps, Fringes, Ribbons, Silks and Bonnett Satins offered this season.

Dec. 18. H. CADWELL.

New Goods and Good News!



FIRST APPEARANCE.

Now is the Time to Buy Cheap!

THE subscriber having been but a short time in business has not before found it convenient to introduce into the papers a general advertisement. He has, however just returned from the eastern cities with a splendid assortment of Fresh and Cheap Groceries.

In his stock may be found the choicest Teas yet offered for sale, from 4 to 8 shillings per pound, Rio, Java, Cuba, Laguira and St. Domingo, Coffee, cheaper than the cheapest; Havana, Porto Rico, Orleans, Loaf Lump, Clarified, Pulverised and Maple Sugars, cheaper than ever; Porto Rico Syrup, Sugarhouse and Orleans Molasses; alspice, pepper, ginger, cinnamon, mace, nutmegs, pearl barley, citrons, prunes, cocoa nuts, almonds, madeira, Brazil, and pea nuts; Havana, principe, Spanish, cinnamon, and conneaut Cigars; cavendish, ladies twist, and german Tobacco; olive, rose, nut, castor, and hair Oil; all of which are of the very best quality, and will be sold cheap, at No. 3 American Block, State street.

JOHN PEFFER.
Nov. 6, 1847. 25

THIBET CLOTH—Black, Drab and Brown cheap for ready pay at the store of
Sept. 25. S. JACKSON.

A FEW pairs nice Bed Blankets and Lancaster Quilts, for sale low by
Oct. 23 ALLYN & COIT.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the improved farm on which he now resides, about two miles south of Waterford, on the Turnpike leading from Erie to Pittsburgh, containing 100 acres of land, 60 under improvement, and the balance well timbered with white oak, chestnut, &c. Forty acres bottom, the balance upland. On the premises is a good frame dwelling, log barn, a good orchard of apple and cherry trees, and a never failing spring of water. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises, or of C. C. Jones, Erie.

JAMES BIGGERS.
Waterford, Oct. 15, 1847. 3m22

Fall Fashions for 1847.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish his friends and customers with HATS of a superior quality; also a general assortment of

CAPS, MUFFS, BUFFALO ROBES, &c.

which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine quality and prices for themselves.

R. S. HUNTER, Practical Hatter,
Corner of State and Fifth steets.
Oct. 29, 1847. 24

FOR THE ERIE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Allow me through the medium of your valuable paper, to inform the citizens of this city and vicinity, that I am receiving a large and well selected stock of Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery and Hardware, which I am selling at Great Bargains, in order to pay transportation, the balance will be applied to charitable purposes. For further particulars apply at No. 2 American Block State Street.

M. MAYER.
Erie, Oct. 16, 1847.

BLACK LACE DEMI VEIL.—A new lot of these very fashionable articles just received and selling very low at the New Store.
Oct. 21. ALLYN & COIT.

MUFFS AND BOAS.—150 Muffs and Boas, of the real Lynx, Nat. Gernet, Wild Cony, China Lynx, lustred and gray, just received from the Fur company, and selling 25 per cent. less than last season by

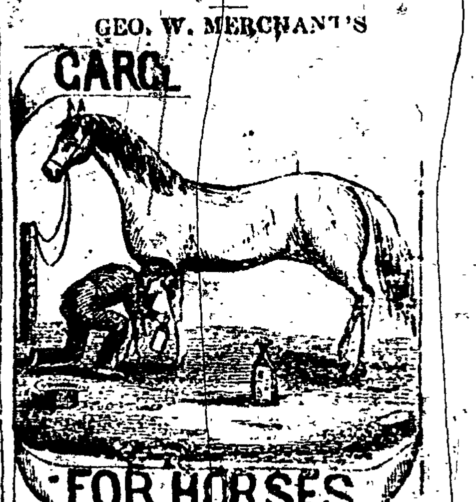
WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.
Nov. 13, 1847. 26

TEAS—Young hyson, old hyson, hyson skin, gunpowder and powchong or black teas, cheaper than Canton tea company dare to sell, at No 6 Bonnell Block. H. COOK.

FLOUR, Shorts and Bran, constantly kept on hand at PEFFER'S,
Nov 13, At No 3, American Block.

THE BEST HORSE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!!

GEO. W. MERCHANT'S



AN invaluable remedy for Horses, Cattle and other domestic animals, in the cure of the following diseases:

Fresh Wounds,	*Fistula, Sitfast,*
Galls of all kinds,	*Strains, Lameness,*
Sprains, Bruises,	*Sand Cracks,*
Cracked Heels,	*Foundered Feet,*
Ringbone, Windgalls,	*Scratches or Grease,*
Poll Evil, Callus,	*Mange,*
Spavins, Sweeney,	*Horn Distemper.*

It is also a Universal Family Embrocation for diseases of Human Flesh, such as

Rheumatism,	*External Poisons,*
Bites of Animals,	*Painful Nervous Affections,*
Frost Bites,	*Corns, Whitlows,*
Boils,	*Chilblains,*
Burns and Scalds,	*Chapped Hands,*
Cramps,	*Swellings, Wounds,*
Contracts of the Muscles,	*Caked Breasts.*
Weakness of the Joints,	

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL.—It is worthy of special remark, that besides the great and extraordinary powers in the cure of diseases of the horse in which its virtues first attracted the attention of the *farrier* and *farmer*, and the wonder of the public generally, it has been successfully employed in a great variety of the maladies which affect the human race; and it has proved by the wonderful cures it has performed on the lower animals, that it is endowed with curative properties not found in other horse oils, which has established its claims to general confidence.

Beware of the counterfeit article, and be sure the name of the SOLE PROPRIETOR, G. W. Merchant, Lockport, is blown in the bottle.

☞For testimonials, synopsis of diseases, and mode of treatment, see pamphlet which accompanies each bottle.

Sold by J. H. Burton & Co. Erie; S. S. & H. Fassett, Ashtabula, Ohio; and D. N. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio. 1y50

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD!

GEO. W. MERCHANT'S IMPROVED COMPOUND FLUID

EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

For Removing Diseases of the Blood,

Arising from an abuse of Mercury,	*bones and joints,*
Chronic and constitutional Diseases such as	*Fever Sores, obstinate old sores of all kinds,*
Scrofula or King's Evil, Secondary Syphilis, venereal Ulceration and Corrosions of the Throat, Nose, Cheeks, Lips, Ears, and other parts of the body.	*Scald head, Salt Rheum, Ring Worm and other Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood; also, Habitual Costiveness, Piles, Chronic affections of the Liver, Lungs and Chest,*
Pimples or pustules on the face, Piscaly patches, and other eruptions of the skin,	*Pains in the Stomach and sides, Night Sweats, &c. &c.*
Biles, Scurvey, and other Scorbutic affections,	*It is likewise much recommended as a Cleansing Spring Medicine, and in general debility.*
White Swellings, Pains in the	

This remedy is prepared from the choicest selected materials, the active properties of which are extracted by an improved process, without heat; on account of which it is preferred by Physicians as being more uniform and active than any other now before the public.

A full account of the remarkable efficacy of this remedy, in a variety of cases of the most aggravated nature, may be seen by calling on the proprietor or his agents.

As most good medicines are counterfeited, be SURE and call for "Merchant's Sarsaparilla," and see that these words are blown on the glass. "From the Laboratory of Geo. W. Merchant, Chemist, Lockport, N. Y."

☞Almost every pedlar in the country is now putting up and imposing on the public, an article they call sarsaparilla. Therefore, BEWARE!!

Sold by J. H. Burton & co. Erie; S. S. & H. Fassett, Ashtabula, Ohio; D. N. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio. 1y50

DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS.

DISEASES of the Urinary Organs cured by the EXTRACT OF BUCHU, UVA URSI, and CUBEBS. such as chronic and acute diseases of the

Bladder,	*Also, chronic*
Urethra,	*Gonorrhœa,*
Prostrate Gland,	*Gleets, Whites,*
Kidneys, and	*Strictures,*
Loins,	*Diabetes, &c.*

This valuable medicine is prepared only by Geo. W. Merchant, Operative chemist &c. Lockport, N. Y.

Full and ample instructions, testimonials, &c. accompany each bottle.

Sold by J. H. Burton & co. Erie; S. S. & H. Fassett, Ashtabula, Ohio; D. N. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio. 1y50

TO RED HEADS AND GRAY.

TYRIAN HAIR DYE, a warranted article for coloring the hair a beautiful brown or jet black; it will not wear off, soil the linen, or color the skin, as hundreds can testify.

It has also been used successfully in coloring Furs.

Beware of the counterfeit, and be sure you get the genuine, prepared only by Geo. W. Merchant, chemist, Lockport, N. Y. Samples of Hair may be seen at the store of the proprietor or his agents. Price 50 cents.

Sold by J. H. Burton & co, Erie; S. S. & H. Fassett, Ashtabula, Oho; and D. N. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio. 1y50

ALLYN & COIT have on hand several styles of handsome goods for *Ball* and *Party Dresses*—such as drab and plaid dress silks, light thibets, merino, bombazines and alapacas, plaid do. and a few *richly embroidered muslins*, white plaid dress goods, and white kid gloves, very plenty and very cheap.

Erie, Jan. 1, 1848.

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

The petition of H. L. Brown, of the East Ward of the borough of Erie in said county, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the house he now occupies in said east ward. He, therefore prays the honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

H. L. BROWN.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the East Ward of the borough of Erie, in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that H. L. Brown, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

M. Goodwin,	John Hearn,
Thos. G. Colt,	R. Lamberton,
D. D. Walker,	M. Whallon,
H. Cadwell,	W. H. Knowlton,
M. W. Keith,	Charles Lynch,
Otis Lapham,	Henry Hechtman.

Erie, Dec 25, 1847. 3t32

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration have been granted to the subscribers on the estate of William S. Gifford, of Venango township, Erie, co., deceased. Persons indebted to said estate, or having claims against the same, are requested to call and present them properly authenticated for settlement, and settle their indebtedness.

SIDNEY GIFFORD, Venango,
E. F. GIFFORD, North East, } Adm'rs.
AMOS WILLIAMS, Amity,
Dec. 25, 1847. 6t32

STRAY STEERS.—Came to the farm of the subscriber in Greene township, about the last of November, two red yearling steers, one with a white belly—no artificial marks. The owner or owners are requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

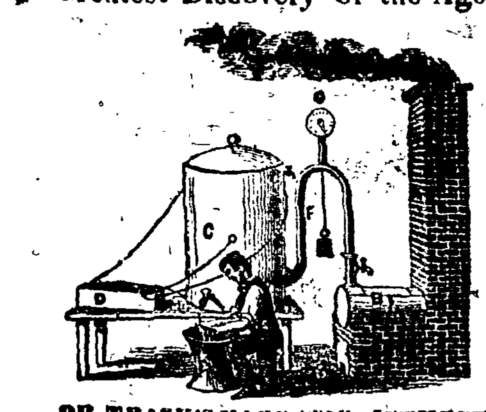
S. J. BRACE.
Greene, Dec 25. 1847. 3t32

THREE thousand Almanacs to be had for nothing at No 6 Reed House.

CARTER & BROTHER.
Dec 25, 1847. 32

BRASS KETTLES, assorted sizes and first quality. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

Greatest Discovery of the Age.



OR, TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT.

THIS is the first attempt to combine the ELECTRIC or MAGNETIC FLUID with Powerful Vegetable Extracts in the form of an ointment—to be applied externally for the removal of disease. The almost unlimited success it has met with stamps it at once the GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. It is constantly effecting cures of the of the utmost importance. The most incredulous are CONVINCED—the most faithless are compelled to believe in the power and virtue of this great remedy.

It is universally admitted to be THE MOST WONDERFUL COMBINATION KNOWN to the WORLD for the IMMEDIATE RELIEF of disease and pain.

It never fails while there remains sufficient life to restore a natural and healthy action to the capillary vessels of the body, and equalize the circulation of the blood. By this means a controlling power is gained over the most malignant forms of DISEASE which cannot be obtained from any other remedy. Such is the power of this combination that it penetrates to every portion of the human frame; every bone and muscle, vein, nerve and ligament is searched out and made sensible of purifying and healing influence. Hence it copes as readily with internal as external diseases.

Numerous instances are on record where this remedy has restored health to patients so near the grave that the most powerful internal remedies failed to produce any effect. Such has frequently been the case in INFLAMATION of the BOWELS—no patient ever need die with this disease where the Magnetic Ointment can be obtained.— That dangerous Epidemic known as the PUTRID ERYSIPELAS can always be cured by this remedy.

For INFLAMATORY RHEUMATISM, this Ointment is the most complete remedy ever prepared.

In 9 cases out of 10 it will afford entire relief to the worst case of NERVOUS HEADACHE in thirty minutes.

For Nervous Diseases this remedy is of immense value.

Affections of the Spine Rheumatism, Lameness, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Croup, Chills, Cholera Morbus, Ague in the Face or Breast, Burns, Scald Head, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Inflamed Eyes, Fever Sores, &c. will be immediately relieved by the use of this remedy.

DR. BINGHAM'S CERTIFICATE.

In reply to your queries with regard to the results of the Experiments I have made with your justly celebrated Magnetic Ointment, I can say with pleasure that I deem it one of the GREATEST DISCOVERIES OF THE AGE.

It is now nearly two years since I commenced using it in my practice, and I have tested it in cases of Inflammation, both local and general, of the most malignant kind with universal success; even where all internal remedies failed, I have succeeded with this.

I have treated cases of Inflammation of the Brain, Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and Child-bed Fevers, with perfect success; also cases of Scarlet Fever, Canker Rash, and Ulcerated Throat and Lungs with like success.

In the Epidemic known as the Putrid Erysipelas, by which so many valuable lives were lost, I tested it frequently, and it never failed of effecting a speedy and certain cure.

In cases of Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, &c. it acts like a charm.

No Physician or Family will be a single day without this Medicine, after becoming acquainted with it power to cure. N. BINGHAM, *Physician and Surgeon.*

Utica, N. Y. Jan. 19, 1846.

☞For further particulars and testimonials, see pamphlet left with each agent.

Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

AGENTS.—Carter & Brother, wholesale and retail, Erie; D. N. & J. L. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio; Riley Potter, West Springfield; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; L. S. Jones & Co. Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview.

Erie, August 14, 1847.—1y13.

OUR FLAG IS THERE!

But Our  Goods

ARE HERE!

VICTORY! VICTORY!!

HURRA! HURRA!! HURRA!!!

The new Jew Store again Ahead!

JUST received at the *New Jew Store,* No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, a new and splendid assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS! consisting in part of

BROADCLOTHS.—French, English and American black, blue, brown, gold and cadet mixed Broadcloths, cheap as the cheapest.

ALSO.—Cassimeres and Vestings to match, both as to color quality and price.

GROCERIES.—A general assortment of choice Groceries, which will be sold extremely low.

CROCKERY.—*A beautiful assortment of crockery at prices that cannot fail to please.*

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Without boasting we can truly say we have the cheapest and best assortment of Boots and Shoes, including Ladies, Gentlemen and Boys ever brought to this city.

CAPS.—Men and Boys caps, that cannot fail to fit both the purse and head—come and try.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.—Here we are at home. We have cashmeres, de lanes without number and almost without price; Ginghams and Alpacas, California plaids and Swiss and Tarleton Muslins; wide gimp and gimp cord; dress buttons, cords and tassels; but what is the use of enumerating—we have every thing to make the handsome more divine and the ugly enchanting.

SILKS—Striped and Plaid Poult de Sois,
White gro de Swiss,
Black watered & Satin stripe poult de soi,
Black and blue black gro de Naples,
Black gro de Rhine,

SHAWLS—Of all prices, shades and quality from the cheap cotton up to the finest silk and Cashmere.

GLOVES—*Of all kinds, colors and sizes.*

Hosiery, Suspenders, Prints, Ticks, Drills, Factories, in short every thing suited to the season and market.

Ready Made Clothing.

Our stock of ready made clothing is large and splendid, and will be sold cheap. We do not wish to boast, but we think we can convince any one by calling that we sell a good article for a smaller sum than any other establishment in town. At any rate "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," therefore TRY US!

☞Mind the name and number.

ISAAC ROSENZWEIG & CO.

Erie, Sept. 24, 1847. 19

"Not for a Day but for all Time."

STANTON'S EXTERNAL REMEDY, CALLED

HUNT'S LINIMENT,

HAS now given abundant evidence of its healing powers, and proved itself the most extraordinary and wonderful medicine in the world.— In the short space of two years, it has acquired a reputation for curing disease and relieving pain far greater than any medicine ever discovered.— Its wonderful cures have astonished the *Medical* Faculty, who now universally concede its great value. They speak of it in the highest terms and commend its use.

It is condemned by none. On the contrary, its praise is universal. The cases of cures are so numerous that it would take volumes to recount them—and it is a fixed fact, and is not disputed, that as a pain extractor it has no equal. For the many astonishing cures, see the pamphlet to be had of each agent. If you suffer with either of the diseases for which it is recommended, resort at once to its use and be cured. For the following diseases it is an infallible remedy;

Spinal
Affections, Rheumatism, Paralysis and all nervous affections, Salt Rheum, Croup or
Hives, Ague in the Breast and Face, Weakness of the joints, colds, tooth ache, sore throat and
Quinsy, ulcerated sores, indolent ulcers, burns
frosted feet, corns, bunyons, fresh wounds
swellings and bruises, scrofulous affections, musquito bites and
Poisons.

☞This Liniment is sold by all the respectable Merchants and Druggists throughout the country, and by the Proprietors at Sing Sing, N. Y. GEO. E. STANTON.

For sale by J. H. Burton & Co. Erie, B. C. Town North East, J. Clemens Fairview; S. L. Jones & Co. Girard.

Oct. 9, 1847. 3m21

CIGARS.—*Puerto Principe, Trabucn, Spanish* and all other kinds.

July 17. T. W. MOORE.

NOTES OF AN EXILE, by L. W. Miller, being an account of the authors confinement at Van Deamans Land, just received and for sale at Spaffords's Bookstore.

Erie, May 8, 1847. 51

ASHES! ASHES!!

I WILL pay 8 cents per bushel for good field ashes, and 12 1-2 cts per bushel for house ashes delivered at my ashery or M'Kean corners.

Erie, Oct. 24, 1846. C. M. TIBBALS.

Attention! Jews and Gentiles,

Israelites, Ishmaelites, Hebrews and Egyptians, Sons of Aaron and Daughters of Mariam, receive instruction and be wise.— Hear and know that

MOSES, THE JEW,

Has returned from the EAST, laden with the choicest treasures of that ancient region, and invites your attention to the same, at the genuine OLD Jew Store, the one that has earned the reputation of *selling goods lower* than any other house in Erie, and thereby established a credit for Jewery that has induced others to enter under the same name whereby they hope to reap a profit which justly belongs to him. Now Moses wishes it to be understood that he is not a Wandering Jew, here *this year and away the next*—a class that will sell to one person at cost and to another at double price, but that he is a regular descendant of Faithful Abraham, and has pitched his tent in Erie with the intention of remaining in it, and intends to do business as heretofore in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction to all reasonable persons that favor him with their custom, keep all his old friends and make new ones of all that once purchase goods from him. That the old Jew Store of Moses Koch does sell more Goods and at lower *prices than any other store in Erie,* is plain to be seen by the course of others, who finding their customers daily deserting them, resort to misrepresentation and abuse of the JEW STORE, which they well know has been the cause of their loss of customers and against which they direct all their forces, thinking no doubt that if *this store* was out of the way, they could get what they call the good old prices,—fifty to one hundred per cent—such as they used to get before this JEW MOSES came amongst them. Hence we see every thing that can raise a Dray load of Tape and Bobbin commences blowing himself into notice by letting off a squib at the JEW STORE; but this only serves to show that they are in great want of customers, and that they know where they have gone

Now the secret of Goods being sold so much lower at this store than any other is simply this—*Moses goes right to the head of the market,* to the Manufacturers and Importers and buys by the CASE, BALE or PACKAGE, and pays the CASH down, by which he makes a double saving and is enabled to sell *goods* in Erie at what some others pay for them in the city; and that there may be no mistake about this matter he invites all who want any thing in his line, and wish to pay either cash or country produce, to call and examine his stock and prices, fully satisfied that they will find the OLD JEW STORE the best place to get good Goods at the lowest prices.

Moses begs to be excused from giving a list of the number of Pieces of Cloth and Calico, Muslins &c., &c., as the manner of some is—being much more profitably and pleasantly employed in waiting on customers, he will leave this mode of puffing to some of the *New or other stores* who have *smaller stocks and fewer customers.*

MOSES KOCH,
Corner of French & Fifth streets,
near the Farmer's Hotel, Commercial Ex.

Oct. 23, 1847. 23

Charity covers a multitude of sins

AND so does Moses Koch at his cheap and fashionable CLOTHING STORE.

☞Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, Drawers, shirts bosoms, collars, and every article in the clothing line, are to be had 25 or 50 per cent. cheaper at the OLD JEW STORE, *than at any other establishment* in Erie; and the reason is just this, Moses buys all his Cloths, *Cassimers and Flannels,* by the bale and piece, from the Manufacturers and Importers and that for cash, and then he employs first rate Tailors and has them made up on his own premises and under his inspection so that he is always sure of having a good article at two profits less than those who purchase Ready made clothing in Philadelphia and New York, made generally of inferior material in a slight unsubstantial manner. Now those wishing to purchase any article of wearing apparel can depend upon obtaining of the best material and workmanship, and altogether cheaper than they can in any other way or any other place in Erie. Remember the Old Jew Store of MOSES KOCH,

No. 2 Commercial Exchange, French st.

Oct. 29, 1847. 24

"More of the Effects."

STILL THEY COME.

WE are receiving more Goods, which are a little cheaper than ever and have on hand a complete assortment of plain, plaid, striped and figured Mohair, Orleans, Cashmere, Merino, Pe Lisle and Lyons Cloths of the richest styles.

ALSO—150 different patterns and styles of Shawls, embracing all the new productions, which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest, at the corner opposite the Eagle Hotel.

Oct. 23. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

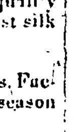
Important Decision.

THE contested trial that has been existing so many years has been finally settled by a Jury of Twelve Ladies, and *their decision is,* That the purest, best, most fragrant and cheapest Teas to be had in this section of the country, are those which came from the celebrated CANTON TEA COMPANY. These Teas can be had at all times and *warrant. I* to give entire satisfaction or the money will be refunded, of their agents who are receiving fresh supplies weekly.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT, Agents.
Directly opposite the Eagle Hotel.

Sept. 13, 1847. 18

WESTERN HOTEL,



JOHN GRAHAM, Proprietor. The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the traveling public generally, that he has leased for a term of years this new and commodious House, situated at the Eighth Street Canal Basin. This location renders the "WESTERN" pre eminently the most convenient and desirable stopping place for all either doing business or traveling on the Canal. There is, also, attached to this establishment a large and convenient Stable for the use of Boatmen and others having horses.

No pains or expense has been spared in fitting up this house for the convenience, comfort and pleasure of guests, and the Proprietor trusts by strict attention to business to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Erie, April 21, 1847. 49

WESTFIELD MARBLE FACTORY.

THE subscribers having a good assortment of New England marble on hand, from different quarries, calculated for Head and Foot tables, Monuments, &c. which they offer to sell to any one in Erie county, Pa. not living farther than Erie, lettered in first rate style, and delivered, at the following prices: Small, for children, $1 50 per foot; Middle size, for aged people, $1 62 per foot; Largest size $1 75 per foot. We think it would be an object for some of the Erie county people to forward us a few inscriptions as we have recently been informed by the Erie marble dealers in rather a bragging way, that they were sticking it to the Erie and Crawford county people *good.* They brag very lustily of selling to the "Pennamites" at from $2 50 to $4 per foot. Should any of the people of Erie county be in want of any thing in our line, they can forward their inscriptions, or come themselves, and they shall have a first rate article at the above prices.

HIRAM SIKES & CO.

Westfield, N. Y. Sept. 15, 1845. 171

CALL AND SEE.—Preparatory to making arrangement for going to New York for our Fall and Winter stock of Goods, we will sell all kinds of Spring and Summer Goods at *cost,* to make room for the new stock. Prove us.

Aug. 17. BROWN & M'CARTER.

CLOCKS.

EIGHT DAY and 30 hour Gothic, O. O. G. Pillar, Alarm and common, by the single or case, very cheap for ready pay.

G. LOOMIS & Co.
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

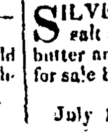
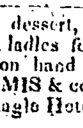
500 GAL. MOLASSES, just received and for sale cheap as the cheapest, one door *north of the Big Window,* by

June 16. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

FOWLER'S WORK.

THE subscriber is the authorized Agent for the sale of FOWLER'S PHRENOLOGICAL WORKS, in Erie County. He will dispose of them at New York prices. He is also Agent for Combe's Prenological Journal. Call and examine these valuable publications at his Book Store, on State street, Erie, Pa.

Aug. 5 1847. O. D. SPAFFORD.

 **S. SMYTH** 

HAS JUST RECEIVED

from New York, per Pomroy's Express, the Spring *Fashions, and is now ready to execute all orders* for HATS in the latest Fasion, and of a better quality than can be purchased here or elsewhere.

March 10, 1846. 5

SILVER WARE.—Silver table, dessert, tea, salt and mustard spoons, tongs, ladles forks, butter and fruit knives, constantly on hand and for sale by G. LOOMIS & co.,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

CLICKNER'S

SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PURGATIVE PILLS,

ARE universally admitted to operate, not only as an effectual preventative, but as never failing remedy, in all diseases which can effect the human frame. Headach, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Piles, Scurvy, Dropsy, Small Pox, *Cholera-morbus, Worms, Whooping-cough.* Consumption *Jaundice,* Quinsy Scarlatina, *Liver complaint,* Apoplexy, Cancers, Measles, Salt-Rheum, Fits, Heartburn, Erysipelas, Deafness, Itchings of the skin, colds, gout, gravel, giddiness, pains in the back, inward weakness, palpitation of the heart, risings in the throat, asthma, fevers of all kinds, female complaints, stitches in the side, spitting of blood, sore eyes, scrofula, st. anthony's fire, lowness of spirits, flooding, fluor albus or whites, gripes king's evil, lockjaw, hysterics, bile on the stomach, and all bilious affections pleurisy, croup, swelled feet and legs, swine pox, white swelling, tremors, tumors, ulcers, vomiting, and a host of others have successfully and repeatedly been vanquished by their powerful arm.

They have been known to effect permanent cures when all other remedies had proved unavailing, and in the last stages of disease.

They have in many cases superceded the prescriptive skill of the most eminent Physicians, and received besides their unqualified commendation.

They have been repeatedly recommended by men of the most distinguished characters, throughout the land, and been sanctioned in Europe by Noblemen and Princes of Royal blood.

They have been introduced into the Hospitals of Edinburgh, Paris, and Vienna, and through the disinterested exertions of our Foreign Ambassadors, they have received the favorable commendation of the Emperor of Russia, and his Celestial Majesty of the Chinese Empire.

☞*Scarcely a Packet vessel of any reputation sails from the port of New York, without an abundant supply of the* SICK MAN'S NEVER FAILING FRIEND.— ☞Agencies have been established in all the principal cities of the Union and applications are constantly reaching us from almost numberless villages in every section of the country. Testimonials of their marvellous effects are pouring in from all quarters—and in such numbers that we have not time to read one-half of them. What stronger or more conclusive evidence than these important facts can the most skeptical desire? Is it possible that the many thousands who have tried CLICKNER'S PILLS can be deceived in their results? If any imposition or quackery existed, would it not long ago have been held up as it should be, to the scorn and derision of a justly offended community.

Remember Dr. C. V. Clickner is the original inventor of Sugar Coated Pills, and that nothing of the sort was ever heard of, until he introduced them in June 1843. Purchasers should, therefore, always ask for Clickner's Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills, and take no other, or they will be made the victims of a fraud.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

Dr. Clickner's principal office for the sale of Pills, is 66 Vesey street, New York.

WM. JACKSON, 81 Liberty street, head of Wood st. Pittsburgh Pa., general Agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and the river counties of Virginia.

Sold by the following duly appointed Agents: O. D. Spafford Erie; Wm. Judson & Co. Waterford; Ross & Morgan, Cambridge; J. A. Tracy, Fairview; John McClure, Girard; W. H. Townsend, Springfield.

Likewise sold by the same agents, the GREAT REMEDY OF NATURE.

AMERICAN OIL.

Procured from a well in Kentucky, 185 feet below the surface of the earth, a certain and infallable cure for Inflamatory Rheumatism, Spasms, Colic, Sprains, Strains Cuts, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Tetter, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Croup, Inflamatory sore throats, Sore Eyes, Deafness, Spinal Disease, &c. &c.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

CAUTION.—In order to be sure of obtaining the genuine, purchase only of the general agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and the river counties of Virginia, Wm. Jackson. No 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, or through Agents appointed by him for its sale, each of whom will have a show bill, and general directions in pamphlet form, containing the names and address of the Proprietor and General Agent, as follows

D. Hull & Co proprietors, Kentucky,

Wm. Jackson, General Agent, No. 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, to whom all orders must be addressed.

OBSERVE—Each bottle is enclosed in one of the above named Pamphlets and the name of Wm. Jackson, the general and only wholesale agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and the river counties of Virginia, printed on the outside label.

TAKE NOTICE.—O. D. Spafford is appointed general and supplying Agent for the sale of the American Oil and Sugar Coated Pills in Erie county Pa. Sub agents supplied by him at the wholesale prices.

SILENCE

THAT
DREADFUL
COUGH: THE
LUNGS ARE IN DANGER, THE WORK OF THE
DESTROYER HAS BEEN BEGUN.
THE COUGH OF CONSUMPTION HATH IN IT A SOUND OF DEATH.

ARE YOU A MOTHER! Your darling child, your idol and earthly joy, is now perhaps confined to her chamber by a dangerous cold—her pale cheeks, her thin shrunken fingers, tell the hold disease has already gained upon her—the sound of her sepulchral cough pierces your soul.

YOUNG MAN, when just about to enter life, disease sheds a heart crushing blight over the fair prospects of the future—your hectic cough and feeble limbs tell of your loss of hope, but you need not despair. There is a balm which will heal the wounded lungs, it is

SHERMAN'S ALL-HEALING BALSAM.

Mrs. ATTREE, the wife of Wm. H. Attree, Esq. was given up by Dr. Sewall of Washington, Drs. Roe and McClellan of Philadelphia, Dr Roe and Dr. Mott of N. York. Her friends all thought she must die. She had every appearance of being in consumption, and was so pronounced by her physicians—Sherman's Balsam was given and it cured her.

Mrs. GARRABRANTZ, of Bull's Ferry, was also cured of consumption by this Balsam when all other remedies failed to give relief—she was reduced to a skeleton. Dr. A. C. Castle, Dentist, 281 Broadway, has witnessed its effects in several cases where no other medicine afforded relief—but the Balsam operated like a charm. Dr. C. also witnessed its wonderful effects in curing Asthma, which it never fails of doing. Spitting Blood, alarming as it may be, is effectually cured by this Balsam. It heals the ruptured or wounded blood vessels, and makes the lungs sound again.

Rev. HENRY JONES, 108 Eighth avenue, was cured of cough and catarrhal affection of 20 years standing.— The first dose gave him more relief than all the other medicine he had ever taken. Dr. L. J. Beals gave it to a sister in law who was laboring under Consumption, and to another sorely afflicted with the Asthma. In both cases its effects were immediate, soon restoring them to comfortable health.

Mrs. LUCRETIA WELLS, 95 Christie street suffered from Asthma 42 years. Sherman's Balsam relieved her at once, and she is comparatively well, being enabled to subdue every attack by a timely use of this medicine.— This indeed is the great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Spitting Blood, Liver Complaints, and all the affections of the throat, and even Asthma and Consumption.

Price 25 cents and $1 per bottle.

Dr. Sherman's Office is at 106 Nassau street, N. Y.

Sold by the following duly appointed Agents: O. D. Spafford, Erie; Wm. Judson & Co. Waterford; Ross & Morgan Cambridge, J. Tracy, Fairview, John M'Clure, Girard W. H Townsend, Springfield.

Likewise Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenges, Tooth Paste and Poor Man's Plaster.

COUGH LOZENGES—These Lozenges are a safe most sure and effectual remedy for coughs, and colds, tightness of the lungs or chest, &c.

WORM LOZENGES—These worm Lozenges have been proved in more than 1,400,000 cases to be the infallible, the only certain worm destroying medicine ever discovered. It was reserved for Dr Sherman to invent a medicine to destroy worms that children would take.— Children will take these Lozenges and cry for more

CAMPHOR LOZENGES, celebrated for giving almost immediate relief in nervous and sick headache, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, &c

DR. SHERMAN'S TOOTH PASTE.—A premium Dentifrice, the best article known for cleaning and whitening the teeth, strengthening the gums, sweetening the breath.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.—The best strengthening plaster in the world, a sovereign remedy for pains or weakness in the back, loins, sides, breast, &c One million a year will not supply the demand. Warranted the best and cheapest. One that will prove the fact.

The above Lozenges, Tooth Paste and Plaster, sold by the above agents for Dr. Sherman's All-Healing Balsam.

Erie Nov. 20, 1847. 6m27

BLACK SALTS.—I will pay Cash, and the highest price for any quantity of Black Salts delivered at M'Kean, or at my store in Erie.

October 21, 1846. C. M. TIBBALS.

1498 LBS., first rate Codfish; also, a few bbls Mackerel, for sale by

June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

GOLD PENS.—Levi Brown's Gold Pens, the most celebrated maker of the article, a good assortment kept constantly on hand; also the different kinds of cheap (dearest) Pens, at

G. LOOMIS & Co's,
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 10, 1847. 8

NEW AND FRESH GROCERIES;

At No. 6 Poor Peoples Row.

W. F. RINDERNECHT has just received a large and well selected assortment of wet, dry and Family Groceries; Dye Stuffs, Nails and Glass, which he will sell cheaper for cash than any other establishment in town. Please call and see. June 12, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED 25 bags Rio, Cuba, St. Domingo and Java Coffee, one door north of the Big Window, State street, by

W. F. RINDERNECHT.

June 12, 1847 4

485 GALS., Ohio Stone Ware, for sale one door north of the Big Window.

June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

1500 PIECES Paper Hangings, Bordering and Window Paper among which will be found some of the "Rough and Ready sort;

Oct. 30 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

TRUSSES.—A good assortment of Hull's, Marsh's, Tieman's, Thompson's and Rhinehart's Trusses, assorted sizes for sale low by

CARTER & BROTHER.

July 17, 1847. 9

BROADCLOTHS and Cassimers of almost every color, stripe, quality and price, at No 4. Cheapside, by

Aug. 17. BROWN & M'CARTER.

PICKLED LOBSTERS, Sardines, Tomato, Catsup, Lemon Syrup, Pepper Sauce, Salad Oil, Mustard, Guguba Jelly, English White Pepper, &c., for sale at No. 1, Perry Block, by

Sept. 8, T. W. MOORE.

PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY, and other Poems by Tuper, a few copies at New York prices, just received and for sale by

O. D. SPAFFORD.

Erie August 21, 1847. 4t11

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

This Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

GREAT FALL AND WINTER MEDICINE.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Fall and Winter medicines ever known; *it not only purifies the whole system and* strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed, within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of severe cases of diseases; at least 20,000 of these were considered incurable.

More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism;
2,000 cases of Dyspepsia;
4,000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy;
7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints;
2,000 cases of Scrofula;
1,500 cases of Disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy;
8,000 cases of Consumption;

And thousands of cases of diseases of the blood, viz; Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum; Pimples on the Face, &c., together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c., &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from Physicians and our Agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable Druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the preventive of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season. It has never been known to injure in the least the most delicate child.

RHEUMATISM.

This Sarsaparilla is used with the most perfect success in Rheumatic complaints, however severe or chronic. The astonishing cures it has performed are indeed wonderful. Other remedies *sometimes give temporary relief, this entirely eradicates it from the system even when the limbs and bones are dreadfully swollen.*

☞ Hear Mr. Seth Terry, one of the oldest and most respectable lawyers in Hartford, Conn. The following is an extract of a letter received from him:

Dr. Townsend—I have used one bottle of your Sarsaparilla, and find it is excellent in its effects upon a Chronic Rheumatic pain to which I am subject, from an injury occasioned several years, ago, in a public stage. Please send me two bottles to the care of Dr. Seymour. I have conversed with two of our principal physicians, and they recommend your Sarsaparilla. SETH TERRY.

Hartford, March 12, 1845.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic flush, Night sweats, Difficult or profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: Nearly twenty years ago I took a violent cold, which settled on my lungs, and affected me severely; indeed, finally it became a constant hacking cough, but not so severe as to prevent me from attending to *my* business. Within the last few years it increased on me gradually. At last I became reduced—I breathed with difficulty, and raised with my cough much bad matter, and for the last nine months previous to *using* your Sarsaparilla, had regular night sweats; indeed, my friends and myself supposed that I would die with the consumption; but I have the happiness to inform you that to my surprise, after using three bottles of your Sarsaparilla, I find my health restored. It relieved me gradually, and I am now enjoying much better health than I have before in 26 years. I had almost entirely lost my appetite, which is also returned. You are at liberty to publish this with my name, in the papers, if you choose.

My little girl, who is three years old, had a very bad cough the whole of last Winter. While using the medicine, I gave her some of it; and it soon entirely relieved her, as well as myself, and she is well now, and hearty as any child I ever saw. She was also full of little blotches; they took them away and her skin is smooth and fair now; and I am satisfied she recovered her health from using your excellent medicine.

S. W. CONANT.
444 Bowery.

GIRLS, READ THIS.

You who have pale complexions, dull eyes, blotches on the face, rough skin, are "out of Spirits," use a bottle or two of the Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. It will cleanse your blood, remove the freckles and blotches, *and give you* animation, sparkling eyes, fine spirits, and beautiful complexion—all of which are of immense value to unmarried ladies.

TO MOTHERS & MARRIED LADIES.

This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. No female who has reason to suppose she is approaching that critical period, "the turn of life," should neglect to take it, as it is a certain preventative for any of the numerous and horrible diseases to which females are subject at this time of life. This period may be delayed several years by using this medicine. Nor is it less valuable for those approaching womanhood, as it is calculated to assist nature, by quickening the blood and invigorating the system. Indeed, this medicine is invaluable for all the diseases to which women are subject.

It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies—by removing the impurities of the body—not so far stimulating the system as to produce a subsequent relaxation which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDREN.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores, have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under deep obligation.

Yours, respectfully,
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster-st.
New York, March 1, 1847.

CAUTION.

Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla a number of men who were formerly our Agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla, Elixirs, Bitters, &c. &c — They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles, claiming that theirs is far superior and four times stronger than Dr. Townsend's, &c., hoping thereby to deceive the public. Some of these unprincipled men publish counterfeit certificates; others have induced their brothers and others interested persons to allow the use of their names, to which they put Esquire, to give them respectability. One makes a medicine, and puffs it with respectable names procured by using Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, publishes them as cured by his stuff. He also publishes the certificate of a person who styles himself an M. D., who mends hoes, digs Wells, and doctors horses by turns for a livelihood. They also published certificates signed by fictitious names stating they have used Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and that it injured them &c. These and a great variety of other tricks are performed by these men to sell their trash.— The public should be on their guard, and look out for counterfeits.

Notice.—After the 1st of January, 1848, none will be genuine unless they are put up with a magnificent copper plate label, containing the fac simile of Dr. Townsend's name, thus—S. P. TOWNSEND.

Principal office, 126 Fulton street, Sun Building, N. Y.—Redding & Co., 8 state street, Boston—Dyott & ons. 132 North 2d street, Philadelphia—S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore—P. M. Cohen, Charleston—Wright & Co., 141 Charles st., New Orleans—105 South Pearl street, Albany—and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

CARTER & BROTHER, Wholesale and Retail Agents for Erie County. 1y32

SUPERFINE Rice Flour in pound packages for family use, for sale by

Nov. 27 BURTON & PERKINS.

POPULAR GOODS

JUST RECEIVED THE MOST EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

EVER offered in this city, comprising, in part—

150 pieces Cashmeres and Muslin de Lains, assorted colors,
75 do French, Scotch and German Ginghams,
30 do Alpaccas, of every description,
28 do California Plaids,
40 do Dress Silks of the latest and most improved patterns,
20 do Swiss and Tarleton Muslins,
20 do Lace and embroidered Swiss and Tarletons,
50 do Jaconet Cambrics and bo'd Muslins,
50 do Silk Fringes, assorted colors,
45 do Wide Gimps and Gimp cords,
20 gross Dress Buttons, and cords and tassells,
200 pieces Silk Mull & French Imperial edgings,
150 shawls, of all styles, varying in price from 3s to $15,
200 pair ladies and gentlemen's French Kid Gloves, assorted colors,
200 do Ladies', gentlemen's and children's Cashmere, Worsted & Lisle thread Gloves,
100 do black and white silk mitts.

FOR GENTLEMEN:

Cloths of every shade and quality,
Cassimeres, do do
Vestings of all kinds, comprising Silk, Satin, Buff, Cashmere, Marseilles, etc. etc.

STAPLE GOODS.—A large stock of every description. *In short,* our stock for richness, cheapness and duribility has never been equalled in this market.

CAPS.—200 Men and Boy's caps of all kinds.

SHOES.—500 pairs ladies and children's Gaiters Slips and walking Shoes. 200 pairs gentlemen's, ladies and Misses' Rubber overshoes.

UMBRELLAS.—Six dozen Umbrellas *for* wet weather.

GROCERIES.—A general variety of every description.

SHELF HARDWARE.

Ten thousand dollars' stock, comprising every thing in the line—Joiners, House and Ship Carpenters, Coopers, Shoemakers, Cabinetmakers, Saddlers and Smiths' Tools, of every description.

Saddlery Hardware, a large assortment of all kinds. *Carriage trimmings of all kinds.*

Axle Arms, springs, anvils, vices, smiths' bellows, *brass and procelain kettles, shovels, spades,* crowbars, grd boxes, mill × cut, circular and pit saws, and chain of all sizes.

GLASS WARE.—A complete assortment.

Customers will find our old store safely anchored at the old stand, in good ballast, with 100 tons well assorted IRON, steel and nails—the cheapest in the market.

P. S.—The question is often asked why goods cannot be sold as low as in Buffalo. We say they can. Our stock entire was bought of importing houses at the same time and same prices that some of the largest houses in Buffalo bought at, and we pledge our word that our goods shall be sold as low as at Buffalo or any place west of it *for cash:* HENRY CADWELL.

Erie, Sept 25, 1847. 19

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Dr. P. Hall's Celebrated Cough Remedy

IS a safe, speedy and effectual cure for *Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup* and *Whooping Cough.*

This medicine has been used by hundreds of people with unfailing success in curing the above diseases, with all those painful and annoying pulmonary symptoms produced by cold. In Asthma and Bronchitas it has proven to be highly useful, and its timely use a certain remedy. In all affections of the throat and lungs it is an invaluable medicine. Many cases of obstinate coughs and hoarseness have been perfectly cured in 48 hours, and in *several instances* troublesome and dangerous coughs of from five to ten years standing have been completely cured in two weeks.— In Croup and Whooping Cough its use has been equally successful when used more freely. This Remedy is a certain preventive of Consumption and several others of the most fatal diseases in northern climates.

THIS MEDICINE CAN BE OBTAINED IN ERIE ONLY of P. HALL, *at his Drug Store No. 1, Hughes' Buildings, corner of State and Seventh Streets,* and his agents throughout the county, AGENTS—A. Reynolds; 155 Main st, Buffalo; Boyd, Vincent & Co., Waterford; John A. Tracy, 2d, Fairview; Jas H. Campbell, Edinboro. B. C. Town & Co., North East and Wattsburg; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; L. S. Jones & Co., Girard:

Price 37½ cents to $1 per Bottle.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and BASE IMITATIONS. Every bottle has the words "Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy" blown upon the glass, and his written signature on the wrapper and directions. None other are genuine.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.—This is to certify that we, the undersigned, have used Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy, and have found it in every instance an efficacious medicine, and truly worthy its recommendations.

John Galbraith,	J. F. Tracy,	Thomas Hughes,
John W. Hays,	Wilson King,	*Th. Moorhead, jr*
Jas. D. Dunlap,	John Hughes,	J. R. Cochran,
Thomas M'Kee,	Otis Lapham,	Charles Cole,
David Baldwin,	M. Goodwin,	
F. J. Owen,	John M. Warren.	

Oct. 9, 1847. 21

Arrival of New Fall and Winter GOODS.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT,

HAVING devoted six weeks in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, to the selection and purchase of their EXTENSIVE STOCK, which they are now opening, beg leave to inform their customers and the country at large, that they are now prepared to offer goods of almost every denomination, at least 25 per cent. cheaper than ever. We find by devoting time to the purchasing of goods, as also for cash, that it makes a vast difference, therefore we can pledge ourselves to sell as low as any House—(that pays for their goods),—this side of New York or Boston, and for the above assurance we invite those that are purchasing any kind of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, to give us an opportunity and we will show you as good an assorted, extensive and cheap stock of goods as can be found in this market.— For further particulars please call at the Brick corner, opposite the Eagle Hotel, near the court house. Erie, Sept. 30, 1847.

Public Notice.

IS hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a Bank to be called "THE FARMERS and MECHANICS' BANK," with a Capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to two hundred thousand dollars. Said bank to be located in Erie, county Erie, State of Pennsylvania.

Erie, July 17, 1847.

H. Cadwell,	C. M. Tibbals,
J. H. Williams,	Samuel Hays,
J. H. Fullerton,	John C. Beetle,
Walter Chester,	Thos W. Sterrett,
Smith Jackson,	Carson Graham,
James C. Marshall,	James Williams,
B. B. Vincent,	Guy Loomis,
Wm. S. Lane,	Alfred King,
H. L. Brown,	M. W Caughey,
P. Arbuckle.	James Hughes.

A CARD.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the gentlemen of Erie and vicinity, that he has opend a TAILORING SHOP on the south side of the Public Square, a few doors east of the Erie Bank, where he will be at all times ready and happy to wait upon those who may favor him with a call in his line of business. From long experience in some of the principal shops of London and other European cities, and by strict attention to all business which may now be entrusted to him, he confidently hopes that he shall be always deemed worthy to receive a share of public patronage. His work shall be executed in such a manner as to bear a close and impartial examination, and always in accordance with the prevailing fashions. JOHN GOLDEN.

Erie, Sept, 4, 1847.

N. B. Cutting done on the shortest notice.

New Firm and New Goods.

JAMES HUGHES would inform his numerous friends and customers that he has associated WM. C. WARREN with him in the business, under the firm of James Hughes & Co. He would furthermore state that they have just received a large and well selected assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c., all of which will be disposed of as low as they can be procured elsewhere. Having been chiefly purchased at package prices, or in other words at the prices paid by jobbers in New York, they can be sold at unusually low rates. Ladies and gentlemen, and the public generally, are invited to call and examine their assortment.

They have just received a large quantity of Salt which may be had at the lowest market price.

Nov. 27 J. HUGHES & Co.

NEW FALL GOODS.

W. C. & R. P. HULBERT

ARE now receiving a large and elegant assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which have been selected with *great* care. It is their determination to merit the reputation of presenting to purchasers the richest, most desirable styles and cheapest Goods, of any establishment in the place. They would respectfully invite the public to call and examine their stock; among which may be found the most beautiful assortment of French and English

DRESS GOODS, ever brought to this market; comprising extra rich Mohair Lustres, Oregon and California Plaids; Silk Plaids; Plain and Satin striped Alpacas; Cashmeres; plain and reps. M de Laines; Bombazines; French, English and Scotch Ginghams, &c., &c. Also a most superb lot of

SHAWLS—Brocha, Damask Silk, Embroidered Thibet, Turkoh, Printed Cashmere, Mohair, M. de Laines, Woolen, Plaid and an almost endless variety of other styles. They will be sold astonishingly cheap.

CLOAKINGS.—A beautiful lot of Gala Plaids, Thibet Cloths and Alpacas; Also a great variety of Trimmings, comprising Mantilla, Cloak and Dress Fringes, Gimps, Silk and Mohair Laces, &c. &c.

ALSO—Table and Stand Covers, Fruit Napkins, White Damask, Daylies, Drapery Muslins, Window and Wall Paper; boys and mens Caps and Hats; Boots, Shoes, &c. Also a splendid assortment of

FUR!—Among which are common Coney Muffs, French do Fur lined, Genet do, Imitation Lustred Lynx, Real Lynx do., varying in price from 50 cts. each to $12.

Oct. 9, 1847. 21

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY

Insurance Company,

(OF PHILADELPHIA,)

ARE now doing business on the mutual plan, giving the assured a participation in the profits of the company, without liability beyond the premium paid.

Risks upon the Lakes and Canal insured on the most favorable terms. Losses will be liberally and promptly adjusted.

Fire risks on merchandize, buildings and other property, in town or country, for a limited term or permanently.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph H. Seal,	James C. Hand,
Edmond A. Souder,	Theophilus Paulding,
John C. Davis,	H. Jones Brooke,
Robert Burton,	John Garrett,
John B. Pinrose,	Hugh Craig,
Samuel Edwards,	George Serrell,
Henry Lawrence,	David B. Stacey,
Edward Darlington,	Charles Kelley,
Isaac R. Davis,	J. G. Johnson,
William Folwell,	William Hay,
John S. Newlin,	Dr. S. Thomas,
Dr. R. M. Huston,	John Seller, Jr.

Spencer McIlvaine.

Richard S. Newbold, Sec'y. Wm. Martin, Pres't.

☞Application can be made to

J. KELLOGG, Agent Erie.

Erie, August 7, 1847. 1f12

PROTECTION.

THE Erie County Mutual Insurance Company continues to insure against loss and damage by fire, on buildings, goods and merchandise of all descriptions. Office on the east side of the Public Square, between 6th and 7th streets.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Beatty,	J. H. Williams,
J. C. Spencer,	George Selden,
Thomas Willis,	Smith Jackson,
Giles Sanford,	Elijah Babbitt,
C. M. Tibbals,	John A. Tracy,
W. H. Townsend,	Hamlin Russell,

Henry Cadwell.

GILES SANFORD, President.

J. C. SPENCER, Treasurer.

George Selden, Secretary.

June 3, 1847. 1y3

WANTED!

IN exchange for Goods, any quantity of Good HEMLOCK FENCE BOARDS, 6, 8, 10, and 12 inches wide, 14 and 16 feet long.

HEMLOCK JOICE, 1 1-2 by 10, and 2 1-2 by 12, 15, 16, 18 and 20 feet long.

HEMLOCK STUDDING, 2 by 5 and 3 by 4, 10, 14 and 16 feet long, for which the highest price will be paid, when delivered at his Lumber yard at the foot of French street.

WM. TRUESDAIL.

Erie, March 1, 1847. 12

SHAWLS—Woolen and cotton, any quantity for sale at the cheap store of

September 24, 1847. S. JACKSON.

SPECTACLES of gold, silver and german silver Frames, an extensive assortment, of Concave and Convex. Also, the celebrated perifocal and parobolic Spectacles, superior to any in use.

G. LOOMIS & Co
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

LADIES will find steel, silk and bead bags steel clasps and beads, purse silk, Paris fans, new style brooches, bracelets, pencils, lockets, together with an endless variety of splendid fancy articles, at

G. LOOMIS & Co's.
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

GROCERIES.—An excellent assortment of Groceries can at all times be found at No. 4 Cheapside. BROWN & M'CARTER.

Aug. 17.

12 POUNDS of good Coffee for one dollar, and other things in proportion at No. 1 Perry Block.

July 17, 1847.

Public Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Stockholders of the Erie Bank, in the county of Erie, intend to make application to the next Legislature for a renewal of the charter, by the name and style of the Erie Bank, in the county of Erie, to remain located in the Borough of Erie, in the county of Erie, with the same capital and privileges as it now has. By order of the Board of Directors.

C. M' PARREN, Cashier.

Erie Bank, July 28, 1847.

Dentistry.

BY DOCTS. ELLIOTT & ROSE.

WHO are permanently located in Erie, Penn. where all Surgical and Mechanical operations in the science of Dentistry, will be done with all that ease, neatness and durability which long *experience and extensive opportunity,* together with a thorough knowledge of all the late improvements of the Baltimore Dental College alone can give.

Drs. Elliott or Rose will visit the following named places once in six or eight weeks, viz. Conneaut, Ohio, Springfield, Girard, Lockport, Fairview, Waterford, Wattsburgh and North East, Erie county, Warren and Columbus, Warren county, Pa. Ladies and gentlemen living in or near either of the above named places who need the services of a Dentist, can be waited upon at their residence, by addressing us at Erie. Particular attention will be paid to the health of the Gums, as well as to restoring and preserving the Teeth. Pivot Teeth will be inserted after the latest improvements; also, Plate Teeth, from one to an entire set.

Office and residence on Eight street between French and State streets.

Sept. 16, 1847. 1y19

New Goods! New Goods!

WE are receiving our stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which we believe will vie with any in the place in extent, style and quality. We forbear to enumerate styles and qualities having none of the spirit of the bragadocia; and presume that if we *were* to advertise 1000 pieces splendid silks, 10,000 pieces Alpaccas, 100 cases French Merinos, rich cashmeres, Parametta cloth, Mohair Lustres, Oriental, California. Monterey and Oregon Plaids, &c. &c. our trade would not thereby be increased in a rational and intelligent community. We have only to say on this point that we have a full and complete assortment of such goods in our branch of the trade as the market requires, and we offer them with our *standing pledge* to sell at the *cheapest* rates they can be bought in the borough for cash. Please call and let us talk over this matter a little at

METCALF'S, No. 1, Reed House.

Sept. 23, 1847. 19

OREGON PLAIDS.—A few pieces of the above rich article on hand, and selling *cheap* at the new store. ALLYN & COIT.

Oct. 16. 22

IRON STEEL AND NAILS.—A full assortment of Swedes Iron and Eastern Nails, cheap as can be sold by WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

Oct. 20

RICH OREGON PLAIDS selling for 20, 25 and 31 1-4 cents per yard at the New Store. Ginghams selling proportionally low.

Oct. 23 ALLYN & COIT.

BOAT SPIKES.—4 1 1 2 and 5 inch Boat Spikes can be had of

Oct. 23 WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.



NONE CAN BE LIKE THEM.

DR. HERRICK'S

Standard Family Medicines

THE FAVORITE REMEDY OF THE DAY.—The high encomiums of praise where bestowed upon these deservedly popular by citizens of the highest respectability, and by of the medical profession in every section of the States and British Possessions, entitles them to rank of the Conquerers of Disease. A ... Cons has testimony is in the Doctor's possession performed by these preeminent remedies after the ed treatment of the medical faculty, and the most remedies of the day had been tried in vain

DR. HERRICK'S VEGETABLE SUGAR COATED PILLS.

May be used with marked success in every ... quiring a gentle and positive purgative. ... with astonishing quickness pains and dizziness head, pains and weakness of the breast, sides and all kinds of *fevers* inflammation of the different the human body, foul breath, coated tongue, ... te, habitual costiveness, and in all cases where the ach and bowels are loaded with *humors*, which are ductive of disease. Each box contains 30 Pills ranted under oath purely vegetable, and sell for 25 2 and 3 being an ordinary dose. Also,

HERRICK'S SCIATIC LINIMENT, THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY

For Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Contracted Sore Throat, Quinzy, Croup, Stiff Joints, ... ews Ague in the breast and face, Toothache ... Diseases of the Spine, Perished Limbs, and where external application is indicated. The ... which the WONDER WORKING MEDICINE ... worst cases of the above diseases, has attained WONDER AND ADMIRATION of the world! ... may avail themselves of the use of this blessing ity, the Doctor has put the price at 25 cents. ... He has the Doct's. name blown in the glass, and ed in a cut of a diseased Spine, accompanied ... rections. Likewise general debility, attended ... and weakness in the stomach and bowels, ... sides, loss of appetite, trembling of the limbs, ... tion of the heart, Jaundice, Ague and Fever, ... ious diseases are quickly cured by the use of

HERRICK'S VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS.

Put up in boxes accompanied with directions, ... 25 cts Each box will make half a gallon. ... manner can Coughs, Colds, Asthma, oppression Chest, Whooping Cough Croup, Inflammation of the ... and recent cases of the Consumption, be ... and quickly cured by

DR. HERRICK'S MEDICATED COUGH LOZENGES.

Price 25 cts. Two of these Lozenges ... cure to, THE TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS which where attends the use of Herrick's Worm ... Lozenges in the destruction and expulsion of worms the human system, has placed them first on the ... of *remedies.* They are pleasant to *take.* Children them, and their effect is such as to astonish ... Price 25 cts., with full directions These ... pains and weakness in the breast, sides and back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, etc. will find a friend in the

HERRICK'S GALBANUM STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

Spread on fine Kid leather, will wear from ... months. Price only 18¾ cts., and are taking the ... all other plasters, and are considered the Best & *CHEAPEST PLASTER NOW IN USE.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

So much having been said by some New York ... that they alone had the privilege to make and ... gar Coated Pill, and one even pretending and ... that he has a patent for so doing, induces the ... bring this practice of deception before the public ... it em be judges in the case, whether ... ought longer to exist. Dr. Herrick has ... Burke, the Commissioner of Patents at Washington, letter in answer is given below.

U. S. Patent Office Jan. 16, 1846.

Dr. Herrick—Dear Sir—Your letter of the 5th ... been received. In answer to your inquiry whether patent has been granted for a pill coated with ... have to inform you that no record of such a patent found in this office.

Respectfully yours,
EDMUND BURKE.

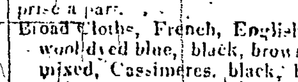
☞Phamphlets giving a more general description the Medicines may be had of any of the Agents.

Principal Depot 53 State street, Albany, where ... ders must be addressed.

AGENTS—J. H. Burton & Co. John Commatt ... Erie; Guilford, & Evans, Girard; and J. H. Hayes ... East. Feb. 10, 1847.

NEW GOODS,

Fall of 1847.] BY [Fall of 1847.

Rail  Road

S. JACKSON has now received his Fall and WINTER stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and shoes, crockery, and nails, &c. &c. of which the following is a part.

Broad Cloths, French, English, and American wool dyed blue, black, brown, gold and ... mixed, Cassimeres, black, blue, plain, ... and striped; Satinetts, blue, black, ... steel mixed; canvass, padding, buckram, ... laps, crash, wiggins, brown and black holland, cotton diaper, linen and cotton table cloths, ... jen cambric, linen cambric handkerchiefs, ... nisure and cambric dimity, drab, white, ... and slate selicia, black and colored cambric, brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings, bed ticking, apron check, red, white and ... woolen flannels, plaid linseys, crimson, ... green and drab moreens, silk and tabby ... black and colored, silk and worsted serge ... vestings, italian cravats, black and colored ... pers, bandana, barcelona, pongee and ... field handkerchiefs, silk, cashmere, worsted ... cotton hosiery, all colors, gloves of all kinds mitts, worsted, silk, picnic and cotton ... handkerchiefs, ladies cravats, lace veils, ... ges, striped and plaid carlston and swiss ... ams and chambrays, swiss, plain, dotted, ... striped, figured, book muslins, silk braid and cap ribbons, italian and French crape, ing silk, purse twist, skein, knitting and ... cotton, suspenders, bindings, quality, ... bobbing and cord, lacets, combs; but ... dles, hooks and eyes, poste board and a general assortment of boots and shoes, hardware, crockery, iron, nails, &c., all of the above ... be sold as cheap as any new or Jew store ... this city.

It will be observed that I am the oldest merchant in the place except one, and I now say that I ... not be undersold by any, young or old, for ... pay. Call and see that the above are facts, at my old stand on cheapside, where things for sale can be beat.

Erie, Sept. 25, 1847.

The Question Settled!

WHILE various speculations have for some time absorbed the public mind in relation to the cause of so much dark weather, it has recently been discovered that it is the effect of the immense piles of Goods (*on paper*) as have been heralded forth by all the public newspapers of the place, since the return of a few of our merchants from New York, Boston and Philadelphia. Believing this to be the case, and knowing that a notice of our Stock would most likely produce total darkness, we have until now, deferred any notice of it; and in doing so we would ask the good citizens of Erie and Vicinity to bear with us another digit of the Sun's disc be intruded upon by our piles of New Goods, and console themselves while carrying off the precious parcels that as the pile grows less the darkness gradually recedes!

Come on then, and avail yourselves of the opportunity thus offered of enriching *you and restoring* light to the community.

BROWN & M'CARTER.

Erie, October 9, 1847.

RED White and Yellow Flannels, all qualities Bleached and Worsted Sheetings and Shirtings, Diapers, Towellings, just received; also Cloak Plaids, Merinos and Thibets at the store of ALLYN & COIT.

Oct. 16.

To Blacksmiths.

BELLOWS, Anvils, Vices and Hammers, Spring Steel, Cast do., English, Blistered American Steel; also, Nail Rods, Band, Bar and Hoop Iron, which can be had on terms to suit at our old corner opposite the Eagle.

Oct. 20. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

LEATHER.—500 sides best Eastern Leather just received from the manufacturers.

Oct. 20 WILLIAMS & WRIGHT

WANTED

IN Exchange for Goods—20 pieces Domestic Flannel; 500 prs. Woolen Socks; 100 lbs Woolen Yarn. W. C. & R. P. HULBERT.

Oct. 9, 1847.

CAPS! CAPS!!—Fur, Cloth, Glazed and Seal Caps, a good assortment.

Oct. 30 1847. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

FRESH FRUIT.—You can find at No. 6 Poor People's Row Oranges, Sultana Raisins, Lemons, Figs, Prunes, Box Raisins, Currants and Citrons, cheap for cash by

June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

CANDY AND RAISINS by the Box or pound for sale at No. 1, Perry Block.

July 21. T. W. MOORE.

ACCORDEONS, with the improved valves, Bass Viol, Violin and Guitar strings, for sale by G. LOOMIS & Co.,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.